THE END OF IT.

Paris Completely Occupied and the Communal Authority Lost.

McMahon's Headquarters Established at the Opera House.

The Insurgents Make a Last Desperate Stand in the Hotel de Ville.

All the Versailles Army Within the Walls.

The Story of the Entry.

Paris Completely Occupied and Headquarters Established.

PARIS, May 22, P. M.—The Versailles army has occupied Paris, and the headquarters of Marshal McMahon are established in the Opera House. The headquarters of General Clasey, whose forces entered the city from the south, are in the Ecole Militaire, which fronts on the Champs Du Mars. There was a great explosion this afternoon near the Esplanade Des Invalides. The city is in a tremendous commotion. From the windows in the west front of the Tuilleries the conflict can be distinctly seen. An immense body of Communal troops have concentrated around the Hotel De Ville, having retreated from the outskirts.

The Insurgents Make a Final Stand.

[World's Special.]

PARIS, May 22.—All is over. Seventy thousand Versaillists have quartered in the city and more are now coming. They marched in all night, coming through six gates, and met with but slight resistance. The barricades were not defended and the mines were not exploded. The Versaillists are now moving for the Hotel De Ville where the Communists will make their last stand. The Versaillists behaved splendidly, committing no excesses.

Bloody Fighting.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Reports come from Paris thick and fast. The Palais D'Industrial is surrounded by the Government troops, and the Communists inside have been called on for an unconditional surrender. A part of the progress of a bloody fight occurred in the Rue St. Honore. The Versaillists charged down the street with fury, and were fearfully cut up by a concealed fire from the windows of the Concierge'ies. McMahon planted 11 pieces of cannon on the city side of the Arch du Triomphe, amid the debris of the captured barricades, which completely swept the Champs Elysees. The Communists are concentrated along the Rue de Rivoli, Rue St. Antoine, around the Hotel de Valle, and in the Place Bastille.

Shot by Court-Martial.

General Lenoir was shot this morning in the east square of the Tuileries by court-martial, on the charge of treason to the Commune.

The commotion in the city is culminating.

A report has been received here that the barricades under the Arch Du Triomphe have been carried by assault, the 41st, 63d and 84th regiments taking a gallant and conspicuous part in the action, and Colonel Rendault is said to have been certainly wounded.

Another Ambuscade.

A regiment of Chasseurs, in dashing up the Boulevard L'Imperial, now called the Boulevard Brune, were met with a murderous volley of rifle shot from an ambuscade party of Communists. The latter precipitately retreated, when an additional force of Versaillists came up immediately in support of the regiment attacked in front.

How the Entry was Effected.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special correspondent at Versailles last night telegraphed the full particulars of the manner the Government forces entered Paris. Capt. Treago of the navy went from the trenches to the ramparts at Point du Jour, and finding the insurgents had retired, called three hundred sailors and took possession of the gate. Other troops followed, and before any one was aware the entry had commenced. Not a rifle was fired, nor a man wounded. The whole thing was unexpected while the flag was out at Auteuil.

Another brigade of Versaillists has entered Fort Montrouge, and the troops are pouring down on both points. It is reported that the Arch du Triomphe has been reached, and that the insurgents made but a slight resistance. The guns on the ramparts have been turned on the Communists. Twenty thousand men are under D'Isay, and forty thousand are moving on the open gates.

Animus of the Insurgents.

A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris at 7 o'clock last evening that this afternoon three squadrons of cavalry were reviewed amid tremendous excitement. Generals Henrie and Fortune presented them with standards, and they shouted, "We will defend them till death." Soon afterward Petit Vauvres was evacuated, in order to take shelter in Montrouge.

Gen. Cluseret is now being tried.

The Times' dispatch from Versailles says half the army is within the walls, and hold the gates of St. Cloud, Passy, Auteuil, Trocodero, and Menitte, and the Arch du Triomphe.

There is heavy firing heard in Champs Elysees.

One hundred and sixty thousand Versailles troops have entered Van Girard and Montrouge.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Eighty thousand Versailles troops have entered Paris.

General Ulrich took six hundred prisoners last night. Four hundred, including Gen. Assy, were brought to Versailles.

Dombrowski Captured and Recaptured.

Gen. Dombrowski, reported as taken prisoner by the Versailles troops, was recaptured by his own men, and has since made an attempt to escape from Paris. It is now stated that his command is surrounded near St. Omer, and will probably be captured.

Fires and Firing in the City.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch dated outside of Paris, Monday evening, 22d, says: The isolation of the city continues. Fires are raging inside, and a dense smoke overhangs Mont Martre. Frequent explosions are heard; the sounds of cannon and musketry firing is continuous.

The Prussians and the Versaillists.

It is said that the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines, and a wounded Communist General seeking to escape from Paris has been turned back by the Germans. Their advanced corps has been doubled. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony will shortly be removed from Margeley to Compiegne. The Guards will return to Germany by the end of the present week.

Thiers' Congratulations.

VERSAILLES, May 22—In the Assembly today Thiers made a congratulatory speech on the surprising success of the Government arms. He said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for three or four more days, and gave an account of the movements on Sunday, which terminated so victoriously. He announced that the Government was determined to visit with vigorous punishment the most criminal insurgents.

Bills were introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the Column in the Place Verdome, the latter to be remounted by a statue of France.

A vote of thanks to Thiers and the army was adopted by acclamation.

Fighting at the Hotel, and Reported Massacres.

[World's Special.]

VERSAILLES, May 22.—The Commune troops rallied at Montmartre, and the Hotel de Ville, the approaches to which places were defended by a barricade. Much serious fighting took place, and resulted in the Versailles troops occupying three-fourths of the city. A conflagration is raging near the Invalides, and the insurgent batteries on Montmartre are cannonading the city. L'Admiralty telegraphs that everything goes satisfactorily, and although the fighting may continue several hours, the city is absolutely won. Many Communal leaders were taken, and there were some awful massacres.

LONDON, May 22.—Duke De Broglie, French Ambassador to England, has gone to Versailles, his son having been wounded in one of the recent engagements.

Rochefort.

Rochefort had, it appears, engaged apartments at Brussels, where he was expected Saturday last. He had a narrow escape from being lynched at Versailles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sunk at Sea.

LONDON, May 22.—The steamship Paraguay, from London for New York, has returned to port, having been damaged in a collision with the screw steamer Webb. The latter foundered immediately, and thirteen lives were lost.

Ashbury's new yacht, Livonia, has had a very successful trial.

The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Moravian, from Quebec, touched at Moville.

Debate in Parliament on the Washington Treaty.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Marquis of Salsbury asked if, in view of the evident dislike of the Canadians to the treaty of Washington, the Government intended to press its ratification before the 12th of June. Earl Lauderdale quoted the report, by Atlantic cable, of Senator Sumner's speech denouncing the treaty, and asked if it was true. The noble lord ridiculed the idea of an apology from England, and declared that he never knew a braver man than Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, declined to answer Lord Lauderdale. It was inconvenient to discuss the terms of the treaty. He personally sympathized as little with Mr. Sumner as with Lord Lauderdale. The treaty was not a treaty till it was ratified. It had already been published in the United States, for the American Senate had commenced an investigation into the surreptitious means by which the text had been obtained for publication. Hence it should be treated to Parliament. It was impossible to anticipate the decision of the Senate. Granville declined to ask the Government for the refusal to ratify the treaty before June 13, simply because notice had been given of an intended motion by Colonel Taylor in Parliament. Earl Granville also said that the Marquis of Salisbury only desired an opportunity to discuss the treaty before ratifications were exchanged. It was understood, moreover, that the Canadian Parliament was to be consulted. Earl Russell insisted in the strongest manner on the opportunity being given for discussion as a Parliamentary prerogative. Earl Grey said that diplomacy was impossible as it had to be submitted to Parliament before ratification. It was the prerogative of the Crown to treat exclusively on the question. Lord Granville agreed in what Earl Grey said. Earl Granville stated that an official copy of the treaty was received by the Government recently. It was now being printed, and would be submitted on Tuesday. The other official documents would be shortly printed, and laid on the Senate of the United States on ratification.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 22—4:30 p. m.—Consols 93⅞. United States coupons, '62s 90⅝; old '65s 90⅝; '67s 92⅝; 10-40s 89. Tallow 43s 6d. Turpentine 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—4:30 p. m.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling uplands 7⅝@7⅝d; middling Orleans 7⅝@7⅝d; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs are weak but prices are unchanged. Pork 62s 6d. Lard 50s.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

Fastest Mile Made on Record.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 22.—The regular spring meeting commenced over the Association course to-day, with flattering prospects for fine sport during the coming week. The weather opens fine, and the track is in splendid condition. There are more horses in the stables than there has been for many meetings past, and the races to-day were races to be long remembered by turfmen. Mr. Geo. Cadwallader receives the many praises as an excellent horseman, which are due him in the splendid training of Mollie Cad, who has made the fastest mile on record.

The first race was for the Phœnix Hotel stake, mile heats, with ten entries, only four starting, with the following results:

Cadwallader's ch. f. Mollie Cad.....1 1
Grinstead's g. f. Fulminis.....2 2
Louis's b. c. Monarch.....3 3
Reiny ds'ch. c. Harvey Villan.....4 dis.
Time—1:46¾, 1:44¾.

The second race was a mile dash, free for all ages. Eleven entries were made, only three of which started, and resulted as follows:

G. Cadwallader's c. c. Pacladem, 4 yrs old.....1
A. K. Richards' b. c. Turman, 3 yrs old.....2
John Harper's c. c. Excanger, 3 yrs old.....3
Time—1:43.

A GREAT FIRE

In Baltimore—Losses Half a Million or More—An Engine Explodes, Killing a Member of the City Council.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—A fire occurred this morning in the large block of five story warehouses on Sharp street. The losses were as follows: No. 25, occupied by Wm. H. Brown & Bro., importers and druggists; supplies, stock and building entirely destroyed. No. 23; Shilton, Hendricks & Co., importers of notions and fancy goods; building partly burned and their stock ruines by water. No. 21; Turnbull, Sweet & Co., dry goods importers and commission merchants; stock badly damaged by water. No. 37; dwelling; damaged by fire and water, and walls partly down, on which no estimate of the loss has yet been made. During the fire, engine No. 1 exploded and killed J. Harry Weaver, member of the first branch of the City Council from the 14th ward. Weaver had just returned from Philadelphia, and was passing from the depot to his home when thus suddenly killed.

The following are the losses and insurance: Brown & Bro., loss on building, $50,000; insurance, $30,000; amount of their stock was about equal to the insurance, which is $95,000, all in home companies. Stillman, Hendricks & Co.'s building damaged to the amount of $30,000, fully insured in home companies; their stock is estimated at $115,000, on which they lose about $60,000; insured in Eastern companies.

CINCINNATI.

Infringement of Patent—The Rev. Geddis' Case—Prisoner Not Allowed the "Freedom of the City."

CINCINNATI, May 22—Hezekiah B. Smith, of N. J., has filed a bill in chancery against J. A. Fay & Co., of this city, asking for an injunction and damages for alleged infringement of a patent mortising machine.

A Mrs. Klein and child were precipated into a privy vault last night by the breaking of the floor. Both were rescued, but Mrs. Klein received such injuries that her life is despaired of.

Application was made to-day in the United States Court for a continuance in the case of the Government against Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Jr., indicted for certain offenses while Assessor of Internal Revenue, fortified by a physician's affidavit that for some time he has been suffering from softening of the brain, and the safety of his life depends upon relief from all exciting causes.

The U. S. District Court's attention was to-day called to the fact that United States prisoners confined in the county jail were in some instances allowed to enjoy the liberties of the city, and Deputy Marshals were put on the stand to substantiate the charges. The court decided that hereafter prisoners convicted and sentenced should go to the Ohio penitentiary.

Run Over and Killed.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 22.—A man by the name of Mike Howard was run over and killed in the covered bridge of this place, by the noon train east, of the L., C. and L. R. R., to-day. He was intoxicated, and had got upon the track and fallen asleep. No blame is attached to the engineer, as the entrance to the bridge is upon a curve, and prevented his seeing the man until within a short distance of him.

WASHINGTON.

Vote to be Taken on The Treaty To-day.

And Its Ratification Will be Mailed To-morrow.

The Premature Publication Affair.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate debated the treaty all of to-day, but did not reach a vote. Two Democratic Senators, Casserly and Davis, of Kentucky, made speeches against it. To-morrow a vote will be reached in time for the OMNIBUS PUBLICATION of the treaty for Wednesday's steamer.

AND ITS PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

The special Senate committee on the premature publication of the treaty held another meeting to-night, and examined eight witnesses, including the persons who acknowledge having made a copy of the treaty, but who were not able to state where the original came from. The committee seem confident of the ability to find who the party is that furnished the treaty for premature publication. On calling for the manuscript copy in the telegraph office the manager of the Western Union stated that under instruction he should decline to furnish it.

[To the Associated Press.]

GRANT'S SUMMER TRIP.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The White House will be closed, and the President will leave for Long Branch on the 31st inst. The cottage is now being put in order.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postoffice Department is congratulating itself on the increased prospect of making the postal service self sustaining. It is found that the receipts thereof for the present fiscal year is $1,000,000 more than last year.

INTEREST ON WAR MONEY ADVANCED BY STATES.

Mr. Boutwell has given some attention to the question of paying the interest on moneys advanced for war purposes by the several States, and the subject is receiving Secretary Cot gress. The amount of this interest would, it is calculated, be about 50 per cent. of the whole sum. Some States—for instance, Indiana and Minnesota—sold their bonds in large discount in order to secure the needed funds for equipping and sending forward troops. Mr. Carpenter, of Cumberland City, E. A. Claypool, of Connersville, and R. B. Kuabenberg, of Richmond, Indiana.

FOSTER JURY FILLED.

The jury is complete in the Foster-Putnam murder case. The selection has occupied. The name of the twelfth juror is James Daniel Baldnes, of Pearl street.

THE MINIATURE SHIP

City of Ragusa did not sail to-day, in consequence of the unfavorable wind prevailing. Should the weather prove favorable she will start from the Battery at about 1 o'clock to-morrow.

MR. BONNER

denies the report that he had accepted a challenge to trot one of his horses against the San Francisco horse at Chicago for a purse of $50,000.

THE FRENCH THEATER,

on Fourteenth street, will be sold at auction to-morrow, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of a referee.

GERMAN PICNIC.

The American Society of German Patriots of 1849 held an annual picnic at Jones' Woods to-day. Among those present were Carl Schurz, Gen. Franz Siegel, Mr. Hocker, of Illinois; Mr. Wall and Mr. Rapp, of Baltimore, and Gen. Max Weber, President of the Society.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 24—P. M.

The Gold market has been rather weak in consequence of reports from Washington, indicating the passage of the treaty; opened at 111¾, sold up to 112 and closed at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent.

The sales amounted to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $38,000,000.

The Government bond market was firm, with small business.

The Stock market opened excited and feverish, with a large speculative business. Lake Shore has been the center of attraction, with Erie and Rock Island next in point of interest. Absolutely nothing was a general decline of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. The market closed firm but dull, with a recovery to the highest point of the day, with the exception of Lake Shore, which is weak. The cliques are well loaded up, but the sentiment of the market to-day was divided about equally between the bulls and bears.

Money was easy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '61	113½@
Coupons of '62	113½@
Coupons of '64	113½@
Coupons of '65	113½@
Do new	113½@
Coupons of '67	113½@
Coupons of '68	113½@
Ten-forties	109¾@
Currency 6's	115¾@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95¾@	Old Virginia	68¾@
Old Tenn	71 @	Old N. Car	30 @
New Tenn	71 @	New N. Car	30¾@
New Virg'a	72¾@		

STOCKS.

Canton	83½	Rock Island	115¾
Western U. Tel	60⅞	N. J. Cen'l	114⅞
Quicksilver	36¾	Pittsburg	98¾
Mariposa	5½	Do preferred	81⅝
Do preferred	9½	Tol. & Wabash	64⅞
Adams Express	60	Terre Haute	9½
Wells & Fargo	45	Ft. Wayne	94⅝
Amer. Express	56¾	Chicago & Alton	90½
U. S. Express	57	Do preferred	59½
Pacific Mail	46¾	Chi. & Alton	119¾
N. Y. Cent'l, com	96⅞	Do preferred	120
Harlem	132	Ohio & Mississ'pi	52
Do preferred	135	C. O. and C	89¾
Reading	115	Burlington	139
Mich. Central	124	Lake Shore	119¾
Pittsburg	120¾	Erie	23¾
Northwestern	86¾	Ill. Cent	135¾
Do preferred	89¾	Union Pacific	38¾
		Cent'l Pac. bonds	101¾
		Union Pac. do	93¾

A FINE ROAD.

Approaching Completion of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—Its Facilities for Cattle and Freight Shipments—Opinion of Railroad Men.

CHITTOSSA, Ks., May 22.—Vice President Dennison, ex-Mayor Opdyke of New York, director Bushnell, and other directors and stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and prominent railroad men of other railroads have just returned from the end of the track, 32 miles south of Fort Gibson, in a train of Pullman palace cars. They found the track laying progressing at the rate of a mile a day. The cars will run to Fort Gibson by July 1st, and the bridge over the Arkansas will be done September 1st. Manager Stevens intends to complete the grading, bridging and masonry to the south side of the Canadian river by the 1st of October next, and to have the cars running to that point by November 1st. The entire party were united in the opinion that it is the smoothest and best new road over which they ever traveled. At Big Cabin cattle-yard ample facilities are provided for cattle and all kinds of freight. The next station will be established on Payon's creek, twenty-five miles below Big Cabin, at which point the road will be open for business on the first of next two months. The party started from Sedalia, on their line, and will return via Junction City, thus traversing the entire line of completed road 450 miles, all of which has been completed within the last two years. The contract for the transportation of all United States military supplies for forts in Texas and the Indian territory has been awarded to this company. Already vast herds of cattle and large quantities of cotton are en route to the southern terminus. No company ever opened with indications more flattering for a heavy freight and passenger traffic. On arrival at Holden, the party will go West to Paola, on the line, progressing through Ottawa and bearing along at or near Emporia. The plans of the company are most comprehensive, and when the road is completed to Atchison, Leavenworth Lawrence, Topeka, and Fort Scott, it will be connected by its main line through Indian territory to the gulf. The directors are determined that the entire line to Red river shall be open by January 1, 1872.

BASE BALL.

The White Stockings Defeat the Rockfords.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The sixth White Stocking championship game of the season took place here to-day with the Rockford Forest City. Both clubs muffled badly during a part of the game and played brilliantly at other times. The game was played under protest, on account of Hastings, late of the New Orleans Lone Star, taking part in the Rockford nine. The following is the score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	4	4	15
Rockford	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	6

The Chicagos earned seven scores and the Rockfords three. The latter are now on an eastern trip.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Sessions of the Presbyterians, North and South, and of the Baptist Missionary Society.

A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 22.—The Assembly is making encouraging progress with the business before it. It is probable it will adjourn on Thursday or Friday. To-day the reports of the standing committees on theological seminaries and on foreign missions were adopted. The report of the executive committee of education was received; that of the standing committee of sustentation was presented, but no vote was taken on it. Rev. Dr. Farris and Mr. E. Bredell, delegates from the Synod of Missouri, were heard and responded to by the moderator, who proposed, in view of the difficulties which they felt were in the way of union with us, that their Synod would have a meeting in St. Louis, and the whole Assembly would come and be absorbed by them. A proposal to repeal the rule referring the examination of every minister, as he removes from one Presbytery to another, was voted down. After an interesting discussion, the judicial question which was reported on Saturday, was withdrawn, it being probable that an understanding satisfactory to all parties could be reached without engaging the time of the Assembly.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning. A half hour was devoted to prayer meeting, and two communications from the Presbyterian Historical Society, addressed to the Moderator, were referred to the committee on bills and overtures.

On motion of ex-Gov. Pollock, the following resolution of fraternal greeting was called up from the docket, adopted, and ordered transmitted in the usual official form.

Resolved, That to the Baptist church, now by annual meeting of its societies assembled in the city of Chicago, the Moderator and stated clerk of this assembly are requested to express our fraternal greeting, our prayers for the blessing of God on their present meetings, and our congratulations upon their success, and hope for their future prosperity.

The report on Sayre Institute of Lexington, Kentucky, was taken up from the dockets, and referred to a special committee composed of S. C. Perkins, Chairman, Pollock, Ernst, Ely and McKee. After a running debate of some length, the delivery of the memorial sermon by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, on Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., was charged to Thursday evening, and sacramental services for the evening instead of afternoon of Friday, at a quarter to eight o'clock, in the First Church.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Hall, of N. Y., continued the discussion of the report on church erection. He urged its views with which he said he was in sympathy, and of rendering them as quickly as possible to practice. He thought the Church ought to double the present rate of erection, and every day, and a tangible fulfilment of the divine promise to the church, that "no weapon that is forged against thee shall prosper."

NEW ALBANY.

Mr. James Pierce has returned from his bridal tour to the Eastern cities.

Judge G. V. Bowk, of this city, is in attendance at the session of the Supreme Court at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Gardner Knapp, an old citizen of this county, died at her residence, about two miles from the city. She was buried yesterday.

A little boy named Johnnie Shelton, who was watching a game of base ball yesterday, was struck on the head with a bat and severely injured.

The Floyd county Sunday-school Association will meet at Centenary Church to-night. The officers, teachers and scholars of every sabbath school in the city are invited.

The old German Evangelical Church building, purchased by Mr. W. C. DePauw, will be removed from its present site Monday, and placed upon a lot on Vincennes street, near the woolen mill. Mr. DePauw designs on that site a mission church, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Sunday night a thief entered the premises of Mike Emerson, on Upper Fifth street, and attempted to make raid on the poultry-yard. Mrs. Emerson hearing the fellow, gave the alarm to the police, but before their arrival the rascal had fled. He is notified that if he makes the attempt again he will meet with a warm reception.

In driving to this city from Louisville, Sunday evening, the buggy of Mr. John Harbinson was upset and rolled down an embankment near Kinsarsville. Mr. Harbinson was thrown out, considerably bruised and one finger broken. The buggy was a complete wreck. The horse escaped uninjured.

A woman who resides in the lower part of the city has taken a rather summary method of preventing her husband from spending his earnings in the grog-shop. On last Saturday evening he failed to come home in time for supper, she started on the search of him, and found him in one of the lowest dogeries that infest that part of the city. Drawing a loaded revolver, she ordered him to march out of the saloon. He obeyed the order promptly. Pointing the revolver at his head, the order was given for him to take up the line of march for home. On their arrival there she notified him that she would stop his drinking or put a hole in him large enough to roll a barrel of whisky through. From her looks he saw she "meant business," and has given notice to his old comrades that he wants "no more whisky in his'n."

Baltimore, with a population of three hundred thousand, has church sittings for one hundred thousand people. No other city in the United States is provided with church accommodations in that proportion. Another peculiarity is, that shops of all sorts are closed on Sunday, including confectionery, cigar and liquor stores.

IDIOT HOUSE.

The Reigning Scandal in Paris—Singular Discoveries in a Convent.

[London Times Paris Letter.]

The reigning scandal of the day is the affair of the Convent of Picpus. So highly roused has public indignation been by the supposed discovery of atrocities committed within those jealous walls that the people have been peremptorily excluded until the investigations of justice have been complete. I managed, however, to penetrate within the precincts by attaching myself to the cortege of an English friend, who was journeying thither under special official orders, to investigate the case of an English sister named Garret. In the Rue de Picpus, near Mazas Prison, stand two large buildings, each surrounded by high walls, above which may be seen green trees at a little remove. The one is an establishment of the Jesuits; the other the Convent of the White Nuns. The Jesuit Brothers escaped at the first sign of approaching danger, but the Sisters held their own until forced into cold sun conveyed to the cells of St. Lazare there to await the result of a judicial inquiry into certain matters that are deemed suspicious. Arrived at the gate of the convent, we were obliged to force our way through a crowd of angry people, who demanded instant permission to enter, and who were as persistently swept back by a group of National Guards—we, however, being admitted inside the door, under cover of the official pass and signatures. In the court-yard, under the shade of some fine trees, a few guards were

PLAYING BOWLS IN THE JESUITS' ALLEY,

and making up to one of these mentioned our business, and begged permission to see what was to be seen. Our friend was very civil, accepted a cigar, and marched us off to go the rounds. He pointed out to us the fact, of which there could exist no kind of doubt, that the two buildings communicated one with the other by means of an old door which still exists at the back of a stable, as well as by other apertures in the garden wall, which show signs of having been recently closed up. The Jesuits' garden is a most beautiful one, occupying a space of some twelve acres, laid out with care, and furnished with fruit trees of every description, pruned in the most approved, the latest horticultural designs. There are

WONDROUSLY INGENIOUS PLANS,

too, for irrigating the beds; forcing pits and hot-houses, and long alleys with vines trained over them. Through the old door above mentioned we passed into the Sisters' garden, equally large and beautiful, though not kept with the same care. In one corner stands a gymnasium, I suppose for the use of the children brought up under the Sisters' care, and further on their cemetery, a lovely spot, where, under the shade of the ancient cypresses, lie bearers of some of the most ancient names in France—"Prince Salm-Kyrbourg immolated under the Terror, aged 49;" "Rouchefoucauld," "De Noailles," "Montmorency," "the great Lafayette," the whole family of the Talleyrand-Perigords, and legions of princes and princesses. Some of the vaults have been opened, and many lead coffins, half-covered with

ROTTING VELVET AND GOLD LACE,

lie exposed to the light of day, awaiting an examination at the hands of the Minister of Justice. The convent itself is a curious place, however, are the three little conical huts, side by side, resembling white ants' nests, which have been the innocent cause of excitement and judicial inquiry. When the convent was occupied by the National Guards these little huts were found to contain a cold woman, inclosed in a wooden cage, like a chickens' pen, the three buildings being similar in size and construction, six feet square by seven in hight, with a slit in each, through which daylight was visible, while the three old women were

AT THE HOPELESS IDIOTS.

The Lady Superior has kept her lips resolutely closed up to the present time, but admitted, when first questioned, that the three suffers had lived in their hideous prison for many years, in an atmosphere of stifling heat throughout the summer, and half-frozen with cold throughout the winter; "but," she added, "they were idiots when they came." The conductor of the inquiry replied that, if such were the case, it was illegal to have admitted them to the convent at all, and that, supposing them to have been admitted, the place where they were found was not a fit dwelling place for a dog. A box was then ordered among her papers, labeled "key of the great vault;" but where the great vault may be had not yet been found out. The Superior and her nuns keep a uniform and persistent silence upon the point; excavations have been made at different points in the garden, and under the high altar of the chapel, but hitherto without effect. At one end of the nuns' garden stands an isolated building, in which were found a quantity of furnished with straps and buckles, also two

IRON CORSETS, SKULL-CAP, AND A RACK

turned by a cog-wheel, evidently intended for the torture of the victim's body. The Superior explained that these were orthopedic instruments—a superficial falsehood. The mattresses and straps struck me as being easily accounted for; I have seen such things used in French midwifery and in cases of violent delirium, but the rack and its adjuncts are justly objects of grave suspicion, for they imply a use of brutal force which no disease at present known would justify. On our way back our guide made a detour in order to show us a

GREAT SUBTERRANEAN WAREHOUSE,

where an enormous quantity of potatoes was stored, as well as barrels full of salt pork, while in the yard hard by lay grunting a pig. "Look at this!" cries our National Guard indignantly, "Almost all these supplies might have helped to feed the starving poor of the arrondissement during our six months' siege, and think these people were berging for their own use! Look at the whole thing, to buy broken victuals for their pensioners!" Arrived at the entrance gate, our guide nudged me, telling me in German to look at the old woman who was wandering about, followed by a younger one, stooping from time to time to pick up a leaf or rub her hands with sand and gravel. "That is Sœur Bernardine," he said, "one of the three prisoners of the wooden cages. She'll be most sane in mind of the three, and we keep her here under the care of one of our wives to cheer her up.

ONLY 50, SHE LOOKS 70

The other two have been removed, as they were rendered violent by the reward and change of scene." I passed close to her, and she looked up—a soft, pale face, with sunken eyes shaded by the frills of a great cap. She looked at me dazedly, without taking any notice, and stooping again filled her hands with refuse coffee grounds, which she put into her mouth until prevented by her companion. Without showing the least prejudice in the matter, I think I can safely say that the ladies now shut up at St. Lazare will find it no easy matter to clear themselves of blame; for, though there are doubtless many suspicious circumstances that may be explained away, there are also hard facts which will remain hard facts in spite of the most elaborate attempts at refutation.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

The Killing of the Mexican Desperado Soto.

The Oakland News contains a detailed account of the desperate fight between Sheriff Morse and the Mexican murderer Juan Soto. The sheriff and party found the gang in a valley among the Panoche mountains—and the News says:

On entering the door Mr. Morse saw the man he was after, sitting at a table, and instantly covered him with his revolver and ordered him to throw up his hands. Soto refused, and at once began watching his chance for a spring, not daring to move for his pistol. Morse ordered him three times to hold up his hands, and, keeping his eye steadily on the wretch, drew back a pair of handcuffs and directed Winchell to approach and put them on. At that moment a stout Mexican woman seized Winchell from behind, pinioning his other, and while his aim was deranged Soto sprang behind a third person, uttering a fierce oath and drawing his own pistol. Morse took loose from Winchell, and over the head of the man in front and through Soto's hat, knocking it off. Finding himself surrounded by the desperate inhabitants of the cave, he sprang out of the door, and walls on the porch Soto twice "got the drop on him," and so stepped into the corner of the room where the fighting commenced in good earnest, if it had not been tolerably lively before. Each fired four times without effect. As often as Soto brought his pistol down to a level Morse would drop, and the ball passed over. At this point in the conflict Winchell, having procured a double-barreled shot-gun, came round the house, fired and missed. Soto then ran in to the house, and Morse made for the door to get his "Henry" rifle. Soto came out with a big revolver in each hand and ran for his horse, which was hitched near by; the horse, being frightened by the firing, tore away, and Soto, not being able to catch the animal, ran down the hill for another horse some distance off, intending to make his escape.

In the meantime, Morse having got possession of his rifle, fired at the fugitive about 150 yards off, and shot him through the right shoulder; Soto staggered with the wound and at once returned towards Morse, with a pistol in each hand. At this point Sheriff Harris, having heard the firing, came up at full speed, and, seeing the situation of things, fired at Soto with his Spencer rifle, but missed his aim. Soto then ran on towards Morse, who, getting another chance, fired again, shot the desperado through the forehead and tore the whole top of his head off. Soto died after the most exciting and terrific combats we have ever heard of, and which rid the settlements of a most pestilent and dangerous scourge. Soto, as we have already stated, was a large and powerful man, a complete type of the traditional Mexican bandit, with long black hair, heavy bushy eye-brows, large eyes of an undefined color, and had altogether a tigerish aspect. He had served two terms in the State's prison, and was generally regarded as the most formidable and desperate character on this coast. He was known to all the Mexican inhabitants in the lower countries, and was held in such dread that few or none of them dared to offend or make known his hiding places.

☞ Being refused a church at Troy, N. Y., wherein to lecture, Mr. Wieselocre, of the American Spiritualist, rented a billiard saloon for an hour, and delivered his address, standing on a billiard-table, to a large and probably appreciative audience.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati.....C. T. DUMONT.....9 A. M.
Cincinnati.....UNITED STATES.....4 P. M.
Henderson.....MORNING STAR.....3 P. M.
Madison.....LEONORA No. 2.....1 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Nat Williams, Mad.
Morning Star, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.
Mariner, Cin.	America, Cin.
Sam J. Hale, Memphis.	Comet & barges, St. Lou.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Nat Williams, Mad.
Nat Williams, Mad.	Sandy, Troy.
Rose Hill, Hend.	America, Cin.
Chairner, Cin.	Comet & barges, St. Lou.
Sam J. Hale, Cin.	Potomac, N. O.

THE RIVER continues to recede. At 6 p. m. Saturday the marks showed 8 feet in the pass down the Indian chute, and 6 feet in the canal. A quantity of rain has fallen since last report, but not enough, however, to affect the river materially. Yesterday opened cloudy, with considerable rain by 9 a. m.; after which the clouds passed away and the sun came out beautifully, and at this writing it is perfectly clear. Mercury 75. Business was unusually dull yesterday, with but little freight offering to any point. Rates are, however, firm, with an advancing tendency.

The Edinburgh will be down to-day, and leave for Red river this evening.

The SPRAY, Cincinnati to Nashville, will pass down to-morrow.

The Champion is due at this port to-night from St. Louis.

The Kentucky leaves the city wharf at 1 p. m. to-day for Carrollton and Madison.

The American came in from Nashville and, after discharging here a small lot of freight, passed up for Cincinnati.

The tow-boat Stella arrived from Cairo, and passed up for Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.

The Pestona, and barges, is at the city wharf loading for New Orleans. She is advertised to leave to-morrow evening.

The C. T. Dumont is the morning boat for Cincinnati, leaving at 9 o'clock, and the United States the evening boat, leaving at 4 p. m.

The Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore, will leave the Portland wharf this evening at 5 o'clock for Evansville and Henderson.

The Aheona, of the St. Louis Express Line, is the first boat for St. Louis, leaving the city wharf to-morrow at 12 m.

The Potomac backed out from the Portland wharf yesterday evening, with a light trip, for New Orleans.

Bill Patterson will continue his majestic tread on the lower deck of the Great Republic, and is the only one of the old crew remaining on the boat.

Six years ago the Continental made a clear sum of $37,000 on a trip from St. Louis to New Orleans and return. Her gross receipts on the trip were $56,800.

W. H. Brown, the Pittsburgh coal king, has two tow-boats, one iron propeller and six model barges under contract at the present time.

The Comet, with three barges of Pittsburg manufactured, arrived and discharged here 35 tons of freight, and then descended the falls on her way to St. Louis.

We learn that Capt. W. A. Pebbles, the well-known steamboat man, and for so long a leading light of the Memphis bar, was to lead to the hymeneal altar one of Nashville's most beautiful and accomplished ladies.

The Gen. Lytle left for Cincinnati with a big trip of freight and people. The celebrated Dansese, Moriacci, was a passenger, on her way to Cincinnati.

The Sam J. Hale came in from Memphis and Vicksburg last night with a full cargo of corn, and added 10 tons of reshipping freight off the steamer Potomac, for Cincinnati, and then passed up at 10 a. m.

The purchasers will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bond payable to the undersigned. A. T. RANKIN,
myl8 dtd Master Com'r of Mason Circuit Court.

Large Sale of Desirable Real Estate in Shelbyville, Ky.

THERE will be sold, at public auction, on the 10th day of June, 1871, at the Court-house door, about 10 acres on the land of Shelby College, including the President's house and two dwelling houses. These lots are situated on a beautiful eminence near the center of town, within one square of the leading road depot, in a growing and pleasant town and surrounded by a healthy, fertile country, where property c

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boyce.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Asd. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Inst.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge has been invited to deliver an address before the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Fulton county, in September.

The Paducah Kentuckian says that it is now generally conceded that the Hon. Jesse C. Gilbert, of Marshall, will have no opposition for the Senate in the Second District.

Peter Singleton, colored, residing on the lands of Wm. H. Price, near Lexington, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning about sunrise, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. Cause unknown, but supposed to be that of mental aberration. The cut is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

In the Lexington City Court, on Saturday, Mrs. S. J. Peers was declared to be of unsound mind. The only tangible evidence to that effect, as appears from the report, was that a negro seems to having once heard her say that "she believed that the colored people would before long be superior to the white people, and be rulers in the land." The jury gave their verdict without retiring.

The Paducah Kentuckian tells the story of a diamond ring which has been creating quite a stir in that community. The history of it is about this: The ring is valued at about $300. It belonged to a married lady who loaned it to her brother—a young man—to wear. He, in his wisdom, gave the ring to a certain woman, but afterwards borrowed it from her to wear to a party, and did not return it. Some time afterwards, Cupid got to shooting his barbed arrows at the youth from the eyes of a beautiful lass, an engagement ensued, and the ring was transferred from his finger to the finger of his affianced. The original owner of the jewel wants it, but it is not forthcoming, and a suit has been brought for the recovery of it, with the prospect of another suit to follow.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Negro school children in New Orleans carry their books balanced on their heads, just as their parents carry burdens.

A Canadian named Nicholas Carroll was arrested last Friday on the levee at New Orleans, while in a state of intoxication. At the Harbor Police-station he shortly afterward died of congestion of the brain.

John Henning obtained $10,000 damages in the United States District Court at New Orleans last Friday from the Chattanooga Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by his falling through an opening in a wharf belonging to the company. The plaintiff claimed $50,000. The case was decided by a jury.

The grand jury of Wilcox county, Alabama, report that after a careful and rigid examination, "that there is not now, nor has there ever been in Wilcox county, any such organization as the Kuklux Klan, nor any organized set of men opposing the execution of the laws of the State, or of the United States, since the surrender."

The parade of the Sunday Schools of Memphis and vicinity, which took place last Saturday, is said to have been a beautiful and imposing demonstration. The occasion is described as one of unalloyed pleasure to the thousands who took part in the proceedings, and to the tens of thousands who, being less gratified and entertained, were present as spectators.

Last Friday afternoon, says the Mobile Register, at two and a half o'clock, as the freight train of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad was passing under Oak bridge, across Water street, a white man—Robert White—standing on one of the cars, was knocked off, his head striking the bridge. He fell under the wheels of the cars and was run over, one leg being cut off and the other terribly mangled, his left thigh was also crushed. He was killed instantly.

Last Tuesday, at New Orleans, says the Picayune, special officer Cain arrested, on a warrant, at the instance of Auditor Graham, one Lorenzo B. Jenks, a Senator in the Louisiana Legislature, charged with embezzlement and breach of trust. The charge relates to the abstraction of fifteen thousand dollars from the office of a State Tax Collector of the same name, the relation, probably, of the person now in custody. Mr. Jenks readily furnished bond in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance.

The New Orleans Picayune considers that the season thus far has been quite unfavorable for the Louisiana sugar crop, as regards the temperature; but the rain fall has been large. Everything, however, looks favorable for a good crop and better prices for it. The Cuban crop is 25 to 30 per cent. shorter than last year. Grinding has now finished over the whole island, and this decrease in the crop is generally admitted. Advices from Europe are also encouraging. The war has diminished the supply of beet root sugars and prices are buoyant. In England, for example, the imports of sugar from January 1 to April 15 had fallen off 5,393 tons, while the consumption had increased 48,307 tons, or nearly 10½ per cent.

The Herald, of Pincastle, Virginia, is informed that the skeleton of a human being, evidently that of an Indian, was discovered on the farm of Samuel D. Wood, on James river, together with what appeared to be the skull of an infant, and a flint socket for an arrow. These bones were found near the bank of the river, about three feet under the surface of the ground, and, from the surroundings, it was supposed that this spot was once the camping grounds of the Indians, and that here were buried the remains of an Indian squaw and her little papoose. Near the skeleton, about the same distance from the surface of the ground, a pile of burnt rocks was found, and other evidences noticed sustain this opinion.

The Memphis Avalanche says that a dispatch was received by Colonel Eaton on Saturday from Deputy Marshal Harralson, of Union City, Obion county, Tennessee, asking for aid in enforcing the laws against the authorities of that county. It appears that the law court of that county recently granted a replevin for certain goods, the property of Ray & Son, bankrupts, which are in the possession of Harrison. When the sheriff attempted to execute the writ, Harralson refused to recognize it, as he thought he was acting under higher authority—the order of the United States District Court—and upon the sheriff threatening to take them any how, he telegraphed on to Colonel Eaton for advice and aid. That gentleman, on receipt of the dispatch, sent an answer back directing Harralson to hold the goods at all hazards, and another one to Humboldt, ordering a detachment of troops to be sent at once to Union City.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's platform is merely a formulated reproduction of the views urged for two years on the Democracy of the South by the COURIER-JOURNAL. It contains nothing that we have not, over and over, sought to establish. Long before the redemption of Tennessee and Missouri by the aid of this platform we presented its claims earnestly and persistently. It gratifies us, therefore, to see it accepted so generally by the Democratic press everywhere. It is the hope of the party and the country, the key-note to victory as it is the corner-stone of political wisdom. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM deserves the thanks of conservative men all over the Union.

The Republicans open their canvass tonight at Lexington, where General HARLAN is to make his first appearance. It will be seen, by reference to the published list of announcements, that a series of appointments, beginning at Vanceburg on Thursday, the first of June, and closing at Flemingsburg on Thursday, the twenty-second, have been arranged by Governor LESLIE. General HARLAN has accepted these, and the two candidates will divide time on the occasions specified. It is to be hoped that Governor LESLIE will appear at Lexington to-night, and that he will meet the additional appointments of General HARLAN, which include Georgetown, Shelbyville, Harrodsburg and Lancaster. There should be a full, fair, dispassionate and gentlemanly discussion of all the political issues of the time, and the earlier it is begun the better. We bespeak for General HARLAN the courteous attention of our fellow-Democrats, and ask the Republicans to extend a similar spirit to our candidate. The canvass should be conducted with civility and good feeling, in the interest of law and order, and towards the realization of that peacefulness among all classes which is the foundation of good government.

We are a little apprehensive that the noble old State of Connecticut—the land of PUTNAM and of wooden nutmegs—may be brought into disrepute. The Hon. Mr. JEWELL, the gentleman who was elected Governor there the other day by so remarkable a process, would seem to share this painful apprehension. In his message of a few days ago to the Legislature, he says:

> Our divorce laws unless changed bid fair to bring us into disrepute. They are notoriously loose, more so than those of any other State, except Indiana and Illinois. In the year 1870 there were in this State 408 divorces and 4,971 marriages, a ratio of about one to twelve, which has been the proportion for several years. In Vermont the ratio is one to twenty-one, in Ohio one to twenty-seven, in Massachusetts one to forty-four. Divorces may be granted in this State for too many causes, in fact for almost no cause at all. Discontented and vicious people come here from other States to get divorces which the more strict legislation of their own States deny, thus creating much scandal and tarnishing the fair fame of our State. Some marked cases of this kind have occurred the past year which loudly call for reform in our laws.

Governor JEWELL says of the divorce laws of his State: "They are notoriously loose, more so than those of any other State, except Indiana and Illinois," and expresses the conviction that, "unless changed, bid fair to bring us into disrepute." This last is very good, indeed. Connecticut brought herself into utter disrepute by her divorce laws almost before Indiana and Illinois had thought of such laws.

Fair Play.

The Executive Committee was clearly right when it decided that it had no power to remove DAWSON and put GRANT in his place. DAWSON, by an error in the casting up of the second ballot for Register of the Land Office, was declared the nominee. The mistake, though detected by several persons who had taken the vote down as it was polled, did not happen to be discovered by the proper authorities in time for formal correction. The convention adjourned *sine die;* that is, having finished the business for which it had come together, it ceased to be, and the moment after the dispersion of its members became a thing of the past, possessing no more life in itself or in any of its component parts, than one or a dozen of the many Democratic assemblies which have met in Kentucky during the last five and twenty years.

DAWSON was the declared nominee. The body which under the forms of usage and of law had announced him as such passed out of existence without delegating its authority. The Executive Committee could not usurp the functions of the defunct convention; and, technically, DAWSON could not be removed from the list of Democratic candidates, but might hold on until the election, secure against official displacement.

This seems to us, from a litigious standpoint, to be the logic of the case. But, in a family matter of this sort, men are not supposed to be influenced solely by litigious and logical considerations as against the claims of justice, fraternity, and fair play. Some room is to be allowed for the interposition of a different class of influences. DAWSON is a Democrat. GRANT is a Democrat. The members of the Executive Committee are Democrats. All of them profess to belong to one household, ready and willing to sacrifice their private interests and feelings for the general good. Each of them professes to believe in the honor of the other. Under these circumstances, though there should be no purely legal mode of settlement, one would think it easy to have reached a perfectly fair and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. As soon as it was understood that an error had been made, the Executive Committee, having no legal jurisdiction, but holding, undoubtedly, a certain moral jurisdiction, had but to send for the figures, which they did, and invite the attendance of the contestants, which they did, and recount the vote, which they did, and come to a knowledge of the result, which they did. If the result gave the nomination to DAWSON, why, very well; that ended the dispute. If it gave it to GRANT, why, DAWSON had only to step aside, whilst GRANT took the place which belonged to him as a matter of moral right, voluntarily conceded by all the parties to the investigation, DAWSON himself, as an honorable man and a self-sacrificing Democrat, leading the van in the generous work of forcing his competitor to take the post he was elected to.

This arrangement, though irregular as a matter of litigation, would have been perfectly regular, simple, natural and just as a transaction between the members of one household, everybody consenting, nobody objecting, the Executive Committee acting as an umpire and GRANT and DAWSON behaving like brothers. Nay, we go further, and say that the thing might have been accomplished in spite of resistance on the part of either contestant. The Executive Committee, having sought a fair arrangement and failed, had only to publish a certified copy of the second ballot, along with a report of their proceedings, to array on the side of the rightful nominee an irresistible pressure of public opinion. Neither DAWSON nor GRANT had dared stand up against their informal but fair and proper ruling. Destruction at the ballot-box were the inevitable consequence of such an act of contumacy on either part.

The Executive Committee did not pursue this straight and open course. On discovering that the second ballot footed up for GRANT and not for DAWSON, they, as far as we can learn, made no effort at a just and voluntary arrangement between the parties. Instead of doing this, they hit upon the extraordinary expedient of directing a third ballot to be taken by an adjourned and dispersed convention. This agreed on, DAWSON withdraws and makes a great merit of his sacrifice. So, according to the plan thus sprung upon the people, we are to have an internal scuffle all over the State during the six initial weeks of the canvass, and the very depths of the party are to be stirred up in the face of the enemy in order to give DAWSON another chance to get an office, the duties of which he is not discharging, and the nomination for which he squarely lost, as the record, faithfully preserved and accurately compiled, has already testified in presence of many witnesses.

The Executive Committee started out by confessing a want of jurisdiction. If this be true, as we think it is, with respect to the removal of DAWSON, is it not true with respect to a new cut-and-shuffle? If the committee have no power to give GRANT his rights, what power have they to assume an authority higher than that of a convention, to call a dead body into life, to order the reassembling of its scattered elements by twos and threes, to provide for a hundred little caucuses in back offices all over the State, and, finally, to receive and act upon sealed returns forwarded to their chairman, who is understood, along with a majority of his colleagues, to be acting in the interest of DAWSON? The indecision of the committee, the delay of DAWSON to retire, the secrecy of the proceedings, the failure to publish the second ballot, the circumstances surrounding the taking of the ballot, and, above all, the novel scheme by which our councils are to be divided and our harmony interrupted, letting out the office of Register to be scuffled for and got by the most energetic and artful log-roller, all these circumstances furnish material for suspicion and complaint.

The Executive Committee, as honorable men, can not afford to lie under a load of censure which they will find universal and intolerable. They have made a mistake. That they have not erred intentionally, or meant to do any willful wrong, we are willing to concede. It is impossible to believe that such men would make such a sacrifice to serve any private interest. Great as DAWSON is, puissant as is his sword, and powerful as is his pen, pure as is his heart, and potential as is his sway over the minds and souls of his fellow-beings, it is impossible to conceive that his influence could go so far as to move the members of the Executive Committee from the sure fastenings of Justice and Democracy. We beg them, therefore, to reconsider this matter, to retrace their steps, to take the only course which will satisfy the public sense of what is right in the premises. Let them publish the second ballot, which shows a majority for GRANT. DAWSON has retired. Let him stay retired. Do not disturb the serenity of his repose. Let GRANT, by universal consent, take the place that belongs to him; and in this way the claims both of fair play and harmony will be realized, and the party will go on its way undismayed by internal warfare and undamaged by strange and unnatural intrigues carried on during an active canvass to the injury of every interest and the division of every county in the State.

LATER.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the clear and manly letter of Col. CHRISMAN, inclosing the second ballot, which gives GRANT a majority of nearly three votes. This settles the question. The Executive Committee have but one course left them. The chairman of the committee should immediately issue a circular letter rescinding the extraordinary proposal submitted to the people, and recommending the Democratic press throughout the State to hoist the name of J. ALEXANDER GRANT as the regular Democratic nominee for Register of the Land Office. If this is not done, the people will do it by acclaim.

The Southern Pacific.

More than a quarter of a century ago Senator BENTON, of Missouri, urged that a railroad uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific was a practicable idea; and some years later the Government dispatched a corps of engineers to [illegible] of the different routes. They discovered that the route near the 32d parallel was the most feasible both for climate and for easy grades. The idea was one of grandeur, and it was seized upon by Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER and others of only less magnificent conceptions than that remarkable man, and as that was a day of Democratic power, and with its strict construction of the Constitution, the construction of the road was confided to private capital and enterprise, assisted only by the State of Texas. That government, when it became one of the United States by compact, was allowed to retain the lands within its borders, which, in the aggregate, cover as much space as New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and all the New England States—an empire within itself. The Legislature of that State liberally endowed the original Southern Pacific Railroad Company with land grants and otherwise attempted to foster the project.

A brief history of that road, which is now called the Texas Pacific railroad, together with another enterprise which has been blended with it and forms a part of it, cannot be without interest to the people of the country.

The original charter was granted by Texas, in 1852, to ROBERT J. WALKER, THOS. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, EDWIN POST, of New York, and their associates. The capital stock was fixed at one hundred millions and the books were opened in New York and New Orleans for subscriptions. The point of commencement was on the extreme eastern frontier of Texas due east from Marshall and extending west through that city to the western boundary of the State. The present road is built on that line. The people of New Orleans and the South took stock at once and paid up $300,000, with which money, together with credit, the road was built from Swanson's Landing, on Red river, to Marshall, Texas, a distance of twenty-five miles. The Northern capitalists seem to have looked upon the idea as chimerical or considered that the returns from such an investment were too remote. So but little capital was secured in that quarter.

The enterprise languished; money was scarce, capitalists either had no confidence in the project or in those who were at its head. The road was mortgaged, its chairs became entangled and the stock became worthless. Yet every few months there would be some spasmodic action of a few persons interested. About the year 1857 Dr. JEPTHA FOWLKES, of Memphis, Tennessee, was appointed financial agent, to raise money to pay off its debts, and to proceed with its construction. This was a failure, and the road was sold out for the benefit of the Texas creditors to JEFF. M. SANDERS, who bid it in, with all of its franchises, for $36,000 and its debts. SANDERS organized a company with JOHN T. GRANT as president, but the validity of the sale was denied by Dr. FOWLKES and his party, and they also organized a company with the Doctor at its head. A suit was instituted about this time by Texas for a forfeiture of the charter. That was compromised; the suit was dismissed, all other controversies ended, and R. W. RICHARDSON became the president. Its financial troubles continued, and in 1858 it was sold again, and RICHARDSON bid it in at $15,000. The year afterwards the same thing was repeated; it was sold under execution, and H. S. FULKERSON became the purchaser, for a nominal sum, and V. K. STEVENSON was elected president. During these years only a few miles of road was built. STEVENSON in a short time resigned, and was succeeded by JAS. T. HOLMAN, who borrowed $150,000 of the school fund bonds by consent of the Legislature, which also agreed to give six thousand dollars per mile to aid in building the road. On the faith of this capital and aid the road was graded to a point twenty-six miles beyond Marshall. The bonds came into the possession of the company about the breaking out of the war. One-half the bonds was exchanged for Confederate bonds, and the other half by some unexplained means fell into the hands of a firm in Galveston. They are now in suit.

During the war General E. KIRBY SMITH had the iron taken up from the road to Swanson's Landing and laid from Jonesville toward Shreveport, La., and within sixteen miles of that city. This was done by order of the Confederate Government, and cars were run over the road.

Other than what was done by the Confederate Government there was no change in the affairs of the enterprise and no progress made during the war.

HOLMAN died, and JOHN M. WASKOM, of Texas, became the president and took measures to proceed in building the road. He borrowed $100,000 from Messrs. R. B. HALL, LONG, MONKS & COBB, and others of Louisville, and executed a mortgage on all its material, franchises, &c. With these means the company secured a twenty-year lease of the Vicksburg and Shreveport road and closed the gap—sixteen miles—between Shreveport and the Texas State line, thus having in operation a road from Shreveport and Marshall of forty-two miles. When the notes to the Louisville party became due the company could not pay them, the mortgage was foreclosed, and HALL, LONG and others, of Louisville, bought nearly one-half of the road for the amount of that debt. Subsequently Mr. R. B. HALL was elected President, and held it until he died, in 1869, when he was succeeded by WM. A. HAUSER, who in turn gave way to Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who bought a controlling interest and was elected president.

During the time Mr. HALL was president not only was the road operated successfully, but considerable progress was made, twenty-seven miles more was built, the road being thus extended to Longview, a distance in all of about seventy miles. In 1867 the receipts of the road were only $74,000. Under Mr. HALL's management, in 1868, they rose to $161,000; in 1869 they were $374,000, and much larger for the past year.

This road is the main trunk line which within three years will be completed from the ports on the Atlantic to San Diego, California, on the Pacific. The Memphis and El Paso road, together with its valuable franchises, will form a branch of the Texas Pacific Railroad. It extends from Memphis and continues from that city to Little Rock, to Fulton, and thence to a point where it will unite with the main trunk line beyond Dallas. There are some eighty or a hundred miles of the road graded, a large amount of iron has been purchased for its use, and there are a million dollars or more of its French loan in the hands of a receiver which can be made available hereafter.

The charter for this road was granted by Texas some years before the war, to Hon. BEN EPPERSON and others. But it, too, subsequently fell into the hands of Dr. JEPTHA FOWLKES, who applied for aid from the General Government, and issued a large amount of stock, which was supplied in liberal quantities to Congressmen, the lobby, &c., with a view to carrying the scheme through Congress. It failed, however, and ex-Governor JONES, of Tennessee, was his successor as president. JONES had displayed great energy in building the Memphis and Charleston road, and great hopes were entertained from his connection. Unfortunately he died within a month from the time of his appointment. Shortly afterward the war broke out, and this, like all other projects of a similar character, was abandoned for the time. After the war, Hon. BENJ. EPPERSON again took the reins of government in his hands, and General FREMONT became connected with it. He applied to Congress for aid, and in the mean time effected a [illegible] several millions from French capitalists, which, if it had been properly applied, would have put the enterprise on a good basis. But the agents and employes of General FREMONT, who undoubtedly imposed on him, acted in bad faith and squandered or diverted the funds thus obtained to improper uses. This became a matter of unpleasant notoriety and undoubtedly defeated the bill then before Congress.

It being a matter of doubt that Congress would act favorably on the proposition of the Memphis and El Paso Company, of which Gen. FREMONT had become president, he and his associates, among whom were several large capitalists in the North, secured a charter from the State of Texas, which granted them the right of way from the Eastern border to El Paso, on the extreme west; and also the privilege of purchasing other franchises, including that of the Memphis and El Paso road. In the meanwhile, Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New York, as before stated, purchased or obtained control of the Southern Pacific railroad, and in this condition intended to apply to Congress for a land grant to facilitate the construction of a great national railroad. The road, called the Texas Pacific, was then before Congress, and had already passed the Senate. It was finally aggeed to harmonize all conflicting interests, pass the Texas Pacific bill and organize under it. This was done in New York on April 15, 1871. The company meet in New York to-day, when a board of directors will be appointed.

Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who owns the controlling stock, will undoubtedly be elected president, for the enterprise, great as is its magnitude and resources, will also require the use of his name which is potent in financial circles, as well as the use of his money. If we are correctly informed, it is the purpose of Mr. ROBERTS to secure as directors men not only of character and influence, but those who will demonstrate their confidence and faith by paying a large amount of money down to give it credit and to assist in building the road. This, together with the large private means of Mr. ROBERTS, will obviate the necessity of putting the bonds of the company prematurely in the market.

The company will have grand resources in land and otherwise, the State of Texas having donated to the different roads now owned by one company no less than twenty-two millions of acres of land. The United States Government has endowed the road with a land grant amounting to eight or nine millions of acres more; and, in addition to this, there is no doubt that the State of Texas is prepared to give additional aid in the shape of her State bonds. Altogether it will be observed that the prospects of the Texas Pacific railroad are of the most hopeful character.

The establishment of this line of communication between the two oceans is of the utmost importance to the country, but especially to the South. More than all reconstruction acts that have been, more than all other legislation that can be, will this tend to unite and make homogeneous the people of the two sections. Trade and commerce between the peoples of the two sections create a mutual interest and dependence one on the other, and this, with rapid and frequent personal communication, will not only assuage the bitterness engendered by the war, but sweep away the deep-rooted prejudices of sectional feeling. Old Col. DAMAS said he always liked a fellow better after he had fought him; so our brethren, having fought, will like each other better when they shall have become better acquainted.

☞ Speaking of the Cheney difficulty, the Chicago Journal says: "We have achieved here in Chicago what England, with all her wisdom, influence and wealth, has failed to establish—a church without a bishop." The Journal would seem to forget that a church without a God should be the first to dispense with the bishop.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal mentions the fact that "the Hon. R. P. SPALDING, of Cleveland, Ohio, declares himself opposed to the renomination of General GRANT." It is a singular coincidence that there are one or two other men in the country who are opposed to identically the same thing.

☞ A Radical Journal of Cincinnati declares that "the Democratic press show symptoms of improvement in their mode of speaking of the President of the United States." We believe, since it has been mentioned, that they do speak of him with more severity than formerly.

☞ The Chicago Post says: "Comptroller BROADHEAD has decided that Senators cannot draw mileage for the present session. This saves $39,000." This is very unkind to the Radical Senators. It will put them to the trouble of stealing the amount in some other way.

☞ The Hon. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL says of HORACE GREELEY in her paper: "We still love the dear old man." If VICTORIA continues to talk in this way, she needn't be surprised if her BLOOD should mix violently with that of GREELEY when he returns to New York.

☞ "A deputation of suffrage-shriekers called on Mr. GLADSTONE recently, but he would not see them." Why anybody who has the facilities for locking and barring himself in his room ever consents to see such cattle is a mystery.

☞ An exchange says "none of the members of the Parisian Commune are able to write correct French." Of course not. There are no correct French among them. They are all incorrect.

☞ The Senate of the United States has spent more time in trying to find out who stole the new treaty than it has consumed in considering as to whether it is really worth stealing.

☞ An exchange says "Gen. GRANT has two ideas." This is by far the largest number we have ever seen attributed to him.

CITY ITEMS.

For $3 Per Line

we will insert an advertisement one month in twenty-nine first-class Connecticut newspapers, including eight dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address George P. Howell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

Wanted.

Several good trunk-makers at D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Great West-End

sale, to take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, embraces some of the most desirable lots on Broadway, and we are satisfied that those who will take the trouble to make a personal examination of the property will buy. Morris, Scurhwick & Co.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Hills & Gwens' West-End Addition

embraces some very choice lots, and for speculation or investment there is no other locality that promises to be so profitable. The sale of this beautiful property takes place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A Splendid Opportunity.

West-End, Broadway and Twenty-first street lots at auction this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extracts from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Another Sale in the Great West-End

takes place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Thirty lots on Broadway and Twenty-first streets will be sold. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Chapped hands and face cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Lost.

Yesterday, between Ninth and Green and Tenth and Madison, a bunch of keys with steel ring. Two of the keys were patented. Open and shut like a knife. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving them at the Jeffersonville railroad office, corner of Third and Main streets.
JOHN CRICH LOW.

Clam-Soup Lunch

at Rufer's Hotel, Fifth street, between Main and Market, at 10 o'clock a. m., to which he invites his friends and patrons.
C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay one or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Although yesterday was the first day of the great auction sale of dry goods at the Kentucky Gas Store, the house was crowded from morning and afternoon, to such an extent that more seats will be necessary in order to accommodate the people. The ladies seem to know that the various goods are sold, and they avail themselves of an opportunity seldom offered to supply their wants at their own prices.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented India-rubber Trunk Shield, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and can pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Money to Loan.

One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on satisfactory collaterals, at Hagan's loan and banking office, 114 Third street. Highest cash price paid for Col.'s large army, navy and dragoon pistols. apl dtm

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks; and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Carpets Made New.

The New York Patent Carpet Renovating Company cleans old, soiled and faded carpets, and renovates them to almost their original beauty and luster. Leave orders at office with Isaacs & Crump, No. 116 West Jefferson street.
my 11 Th SatTs lm

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all.
ap 21 dAwly

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

DIED.

MONTGOMERY—On the 20th day of April, 1871, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. ANN E. Montgomery, in Rockford, Illinois, ANDREW E. MONTGOMERY, aged 31 years.

The deceased, amiable, and noble-hearted, he had a large circle of devoted friends, by whom the death of this man of manhood, will long be regretted.

OBITUARY.

Died, at her home, in Fewee, May 8th, Mrs. MARY E. DODGE, wife of Mr. J. Geo. Dodge, in the 33d year of her age.

The deceased had been an humble and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for eight years. A brief record of the virtues of those who have left, returning them, no indelible impress upon the character of those in departed worth, and [illegible] Christian consecration is beautifully exemplified. Those who most highly esteemed and loved the deceased are they who knew her best. Devising ways to relieve distress, shall their memory, influence on orphan hearts. Secured a scholarship, which, through her immediate, shall aid in educating that most helpless class of children.

Few Christian women have exhibited with more uniformity and with more beautiful grace all the virtues that contribute to domestic comfort and solace, as well as those brighter virtues, that adorn the Christian character and support the soul in patience, resignation, hope, and unwavering trust in the darkest hours of trial and adversity. Through her last trying illness, the grace of religion beautifully displayed itself in her converse with Christian friends, in the sweet radiance of her face, and in gentle expressions of peace and joy that overflowed her heart.

And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. B. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 59 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap9 dAtSuly

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodly

ROSADALIS.

Rev. T. W. Smith, Unionville, S. C., further says:

"My mother, aged sixty-two, had been in delicate health for years; she used Rosadalis as a tonic and renovator, and has enjoyed excellent health since."

A lady, near Unionville, had an ulcer on the side of her face which baffled all skill, and defied the physicians, and was treated by the best physicians in this section (and there are some good ones here) without any benefit. She used Rosadalis, and was cured. On the whole I regard it as a great medicine.

my18 eod2w

MANHOOD, 154th Edition!

CORRECTED AND REVISED BY THE AUTHOR, R. DE F. CURTIS, Doctor of Medicine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, Graduate of the State of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Faculte de Medecine, Paris, &c., &c., &c.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the causes and cure of Premature Decline in Man, showing how health is lost and how regained, even in cases of the most hopeless character, the impediments to Marriage, the treatment of Nervousness, Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, the results brought on by early abuse or excess, and the remedies therefor—the result of 30 years' successful practice.

Price 50 cents by mail. Address the author, DR. CURTIS, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. mh31 eod1y

DEATH IN THE HAIR!

Remember every hair is a tube. Don't all these tubes with poison. Any desired shade of color can be obtained at once on application. Have you read Professor CHILTON'S statement (made after analysis) that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

is absolutely harmless? Nothing can be more conclusive. If you wish to change the color of your hair to a magnificent and elegant shade,

COMBINE SAFETY WITH BEAUTY,

use the Excelsior Dye. Beware of unauthenticated nostrums. A good dressing is necessary after dyeing, and

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

ap25 deod4wowim

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

I can send you Sanitary Rules and instructions that will enable you to recover your Manhood without the aid of Medicine by which Nature's Laws in Nature and of Health. Inclose stamp and address HENRY A. MOSES, Station D, New York.

ap24 dlmSwkly

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated meeting of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, Masonic Temple (1st Tuesday) evening, May 23d, at 8 o'clock.
S. F. PARKER, Commander.

Notice.

THE members of the Workingmen's Association are requested to meet on the corner of Seventh and Green on Wednesday night next at 7½ o'clock precisely. my23 d2t

REMOVAL.

J. D. BONDURANT,
MAIN STREET,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Has Removed TO MAIN ST., BET. FOURTH & FIFTH.

my13 dtw

REMOVAL.

MOSS & SEMPLE,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
242 Main street, Louisville.

my13 d3w

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. M. Butler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts pertaining to the business will be continued under the name of W. M. Butler, who

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1871.

THE MAGAZINES.

I.

Scribner's.

The number before us opens with an illustrated article upon the Wonders of the Yellowstone, and gives a graphic account of the wonderful geysers that have recently been discovered in Montana. The Lights and Shadows of the War in France furnish a subject for pen and pencil that has been well-treated in the second article. The old story of love and coquettry is not badly told in the little poem that follows, though the illustrations are decidedly better than the poetry. The illustrated account of Leipsic and its fair that has been annually for four hundred years, will interest many. Mrs. Oliphant's novel, called Norah, or the Story of a Wild Irish Girl, that was begun in the May number, continues to be very charming. The additional chapters of Wilfred Cumbermede, by George MacDonald, will by no means disappoint those who are accustomed to the somewhat uneven pace of this very popular writer; the story bids fair to be not whit inferior to previous ones from his pen. Doubtless the most interesting article in this number is upon the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, with illustrations showing the triumphs of modern engineering in overcoming tremendous obstacles. It gives a very clear account of the great difficulties that had to be met, and pays a deserved tribute to Capt. James B. Eades, whose genius has subdued forces that most men would deem insuperable. The pages at the close, devoted to editorial miscellany and gossip, are, this month, charmingly written and entirely delightful; the remarks upon the ethics of dress will infallibly please all who love to wear a dress becomingly. "Colors," it says, "should be harmonious; should be massed; should be becoming. One that should prevail, relieved by a contrast. No amount of fashionable notoriety can make an unbecoming color becoming. 'Nile green' will turn some people into oranges, though twenty Empresses ordain its adoption."

II.

The Galaxy.

In addition to its three tales of continued fiction, furnished respectively by Justin McCarety, J. W. De Forest and Mrs. Edwards, that have been appearing regularly in this magazine for several months, the June number of the Galaxy presents a pleasant variety of excellent reading. First and foremost, Richard Grant White comes down upon an unfortunate critic who has attempted to trip him; and metes out a superfluity of punishment. His style is always aggressive, and often is edged with keen sarcasm that is not unpleasant. She asserts that the Parisian shopkeepers, as a class, are impudent, insolent, lying, cheating thieves, and most of her article is taken up with the details of their knavery. The next article is an attempt to ridicule the system of university lectures as practiced in Germany, but the satire is dull and the wit ponderous; so we pass to the next, which is a bit of fiction from the pen of Florence Marryat, and therefore good. The other specimens of fiction in this number may be ranked from fair to middling. There is an article giving a brief summary of the operations of the Freedman's Bureau that is not very tedious; and a Virginian, who evidently speaks from experience, details his trying experiences with hired help. Many of our readers, who have suffered similarly since the war, will doubtless sympathize with him in his momentary longing for the good old days of the whip. James Russell Lowell is handled without gloves, in the article that follows, and though some of the blows are well put, there is much beating of the air, and a little unfairness, but the poet and critic will survive. The monthly gossip for this month is not particularly delectable, but the book notices are few and weak.

IV.

The Atlantic Monthly.

The June number of this magazine presents a rich variety of articles, all marked by high literary ability, but the most interesting of them all is Our Whispering Gallery, which this month is devoted to personal reminiscences of Chas. Dickens. We pass over the various pleasant sketches of travel, both at home and abroad, the excellent fiction, and even a new poem by Whittier, that we may have room to quote largely from the paper of Mr. Fields upon the great novelist. Of his first appearance in Boston in 1842 he writes as follows: "He came bounding into the Tremont House, fresh from the steamer that had brought him to our shores. 'Here we are,' he shouted, as the lights burst upon the merry party just entering the house, and several gentlemen came forward to greet him. He seemed all on fire with curiosity. He laughed all over, and did not care who heard him. About midnight on that eventful landing, 'Pa' (everybody called him Boz in those days), came down into the office of the hotel, and joining the young Earl of M——, his fellow-voyager, sallied out for a first look at Boston streets. It was a stinging night and the moon was at the full. Every object stood out sharp and glittering, and Boz, muffled up in a shaggy fur coat, ran over the shining, frozen snow. We boys followed cautiously behind, but near enough not to lose any of the fun. Of course, the two gentlemen soon lost their way, on emerging into Washington from Tremont street. Dickens kept up one continual shout of uproarious laughter as he went rapidly forward, reading the signs on the shops, and observing the architecture of the new country into which he had dropped. If bell-handles had been noses during that rollicking ramble, what a quantity of Boston features would have been disturbed that night. Dickens seemed quite unable to keep his fingers off the inviting knobs that protruded from the doors as he went past, and he pulled them with such vigor that one actually came off in his hand. Up one street, down another, into alleys, through back yards, we saw the merry twain proceed. Not a watchman was discoverable, and we felt it would be resented for us to guide them back to their lodgings. About 1 o'clock they approached us and asked their way to the hotel. When we got near the steps of the hotel, Dickens turned to one of our party and asked, 'What is the punishment in this city when a person is detected in the act of pulling off a door-bell handle? With admirable promptness, the lad looked him knowingly in the eye, and answered: 'The boy is publicly pelted, sir; he is instantly deprived of his Pickwick.' Years afterward, when I recalled the incidents of that night to Dickens, he remembered them all most clearly and vividly, for his was a brain that had no leaks in it." Several letters, full of characteristic points, are given in the course of the article. In one of these, Mr. Dickens writes as follows: "I have long suspected that oysters have a rheumatic tendency. Their feet are always wet; and so much damp company in a man's inside cannot contribute to his peace. I did receive Longfellow's note. Sumner I have not heard from; for which reason I am constantly bringing telescopes to bear on the ferry-boat, in hopes to see him coming over, accompanied by a modest portmanteau." Even in those days this shrewd judge of human nature could conceive of nothing modest about Mr. Sumner but his carpet-bag. Of his Western trip, he says, writing from a Washington hotel: "There are very interesting men in this place; highly interesting of course, but it's not a comfortable place to sit in if spittle could wait at table we should be nobly attended." In another letter he says, "I had a statistical colonel with me, outside the coach, from Cincinnati to Columbus. A New England poet buzzed about me on the Ohio, like a gigantic bee. A mesmeric doctor, of as impossibly great age, gave me pamphlets at Louisville. I have suffered much, very much." We have given but a few of the many capital things in this article. Mr. Fields intimates that he has still more of the same sort that he promises to give in the July number.

SMALL TALK.

NEITHER of the subordinate newspapers is just now doing a Land Office business.

SENATOR CLAYTON is styled the Haynau of Arkansas. Haynau's how it is himself.

IT is said in extenuation of Rudyard crimes that he once attempted the life of his mother-in-law.

MRS. WOODHULL-Blood styles a number of recent newspaper articles about her "their vomit."

MISS ELLA NOE, of Oskaloosa, is called the Vinnie Ream of Iowa. She helps her father make grist of hers.

NEW YORK is agitated over a flood of counterfeit railroad tickets. Over $300,000 worth have been discovered.

NEW YORK Republican papers speak approvingly of "William Klippenstopel, Republican candidate for Auditor in Kentucky."

LEO HUDSON has been doing "Mazeppa" on the Pacific Slope. Her horse was attached at Dutch Flat, the first day, for a printing bill.

A RETURN from the South says: "The white population has grown poorer. The negroes are more confident and industrious, dress better and own more watches."

THE last letter about Dr. Livingstone is from Col. Shereef Basheikh Iben Ahmed. Liv. is not at Youghghighgh, but is with the Hon. Mahomet Iben Ghirib, at Manakoso, waiting for the caravans.

ONE of the strong-minded writes to inform the editor of the Chicago Republican that he is a "quirt." As she weighs about two hundred and he is "a mere man," he is not disposed to argue with her.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "I has allwais noticed that when newspapers and theaters is prosperous they makes the biggest fus about religion, Lenhum and temperance. A theater that is well patrolled don't need to say it has full houses, and everybody sees whether a newspaper is took promiscus or not."

IN answer to the paragraph asserting that it takes twenty years of training to eradicate the word "nice" from a woman's vocabulary, The Revolution unapplogizingly retorts that "it takes longer than that to eradicate words that are not nice from the vocabularies of men." The whole subject should be respectfully referred to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Damit Stanton.

THE little Chicago editor, whom that stalwart suffrage female called a "quirt," should seek comfort in the poet's line:

Let it pass! let it pass! let it pass! let it pass!
Anger is a foe to see it;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass, let it pa s!

A NEW ORLEANS letter says about Horace Greeley: "Late in the afternoon he was the guest at a private dinner at Moreau's, on Canal street, the most famous restaurant in the city. Doubtless he feasted on that rare and celestial fish, the pompano, and made the waiters gnash their teeth as quills themselves and a long cap of cafe noir, and, Mon Dieu! even the final fragrant and tranquilizing cigar. What Mr. Greeley knows about dining confounds the Creole and appalls the French."

BUCK JOHNSON, a negro, was recently hanged in Virginia, in the presence of three thousand people. He made a brief address from the scaffold. "He said he deserved his fate; that his sentence was just. In a moment of badness, he killed Mr. Booker Hunter, and he took from his person the sum of $51 40. He was there upon the scaffold in the very presence of death, but they might hang him from morning until night, twelve hours, and yet he would not die. He might be strung up by a rope, and they might pull his very head off, but his body would still be alive."

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, editor of Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly, has not read Mr. Thompson's lines in vain. Here is the style in which Stephen Pearl commences an article in regard to the late Mr. Stephen Pearl:

ESTHER.

Died (in Men Phrase Such Events) on the Sixth Day of May, 1871, in New York,

ESTHER B. ANDREWS,
(nee HUSSEY,)
WIFE OF
STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.
Who Indites this in Memoriam.

EXECUTIONERS are not looked upon with much favor in the South. The New Orleans Picayune says of the man who hanged Bayonne and Abriel in that city last week: "It must be remarked that the executioner was not the Sheriff Shaelon. A hired same wretch who for money cut the rope. He was locked up in the cell in which the trap was fastened. No one saw his face. The muscles of its features will bring to the recollection of no one hereafter a libel on humanity. It is gratifying to know that even official duty could not rob the loathsome service of the executioner of its terror; and the sheriff and his deputies were glad to find a hireling who would do it for money."

BOSTON does not take to the legitimate drama, and the Boston Traveller goes on about it in this excited manner: "We are at a stand-still to account for this, save on the ground that our citizens are, after all, superficial, and that while they can endure any given amount of trash and tomfoolery, yet the moment anything intellectual is presented to them it acts as a nauseating draught; and this, too, in the Athens of America! In the boasted days of the Tremont and Howard, the legitimate drama is thrown away upon the public; it is the casting of pearls before porcine quadrupeds. Fly our theater-goers with such rot as 'Saratoga'—fool them to the top of their bent with dramatic abortions of a like nature which are just within the scope of their mental caliber—and they will fill the theater nightly, but give them brains, and, like the blister which was prescribed for the Irish boy, 'the mustard is too strong for the mate.'"

A ONE-ARMED WESTON.

How a Connecticut "English" Soldier Won Fame and Fortune in New York.

(From a New York paper.)

At 3 o'clock last evening an immense crowd gathered in the City Hall Park to gaze on a little, dark, active-looking man, fantastically dressed, who was walking around the City Hall as if his life depended upon his speed. He wore a red and white striped shirt, with a white peak, and a gold tinsel star in front, a blue flannel shirt open in front, with red lapels and yellow cuffs, and a white and scarlet, black knee-breeches edged with gold lace, white cotton stockings and Balmoral gaiters, in his hand he held a large and a small American flag. On the large one was printed in black letters: "English elected, but Jewell appointed."

The little man was Sylvester Davis, of New Haven, Conn., formerly a member of the Third Connecticut cavalry, in which regiment he lost his left arm at Bermuda Hundred, on June 17, 1864. During the recent election excitement he made a bet with Mr. Whitney Bunnell, also of New Haven, the conditions being that, should English be defeated, he was to walk to New York and go three times around the City Hall within forty-eight hours. Should the contrary be the case, Mr. Bunnell was to be the pedestrian in his stead. Jewell having been declared elected, Davis started at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Plait's saloon, 33 Broadway, New Haven, reaching Norwalk at 5:30 p. m. He was accompanied by Mr. Bunnell and Mr. Charles White in a buggy, but soon after leaving Norwalk the team gave out, and he proceeded the rest of the way without them.

At Norwalk he put up at the Connecticut Hotel and slept until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he again took up his line of march for this city. He completed the distance—seventy-four miles—in thirty-six hours total time, and sixteen and a half hours walking time. He claims to have been impeded by the crowd at Stratford, and to have fired out a team which followed him from New Rochelle. He was much exhausted at the finish, and, after being rubbed down and cooled off in Smith's saloon, he went to the Continental Hotel for the purpose of taking a good night's sleep.

☞ Mrs. Kinney, the keeper of a disreputable house in Troy, N. Y., has just died and left $18,000 of her ill-gotten gains to the Orphan Asylum and Day Home of that city.

LIGHT AT LAST.

Official Return of the Second Ballot for Register of the Land Office.

An Old-fashioned, Straight-forward and Manly Letter from Colonel Chrisman.

GRANT'S MAJORITY NEARLY 3 VOTES.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

DANVILLE, May 20, 1871.

I inclose herewith a copy of the final Ballot had for Register of the Land Office in the Democratic Convention of the 3d inst., which I request you will publish.

All present in that vast assembly will remember how impatient they were to have the result of this, nearly the last important action of the convention, announced, and with what haste the count was made. I believed, however, at the time, that the count was correctly made; nor did I doubt it until after reading a newspaper article on the subject, which caused me to re-examine the ballot. Discovering then that an error was made in the count, I referred the matter to those whom I supposed had authority over the subject, with the request that proper action should be taken in the premises. The ballot has been returned to me without public announcement of the result. I feel, therefore, in justice to the convention, to Major Grant and to myself that this vote should be published. But for the mistake made by me in the calculation, Major Grant should, and doubtless would, have been declared the nominee of the Democratic party. I am reluctantly regarded as the nominee of the Democratic party for that office. M. T. CHRISMAN.

SECOND BALLOT.	Dawson.	Grant.
Adair	7	—
Allen	6	—
Anderson	—	8
Ballard	12	—
Barren	12	—
Bath	—	10
Boone	15	—
Bourbon	13	2
Boyd	5	—
Boyle	1	8
Bracken	6	6
Breathitt	4	—
Breckinridge	—	12
Bullitt	10	—
Butler	5	—
Caldwell	8	—
Calloway	11	—
Campbell	5	14
Carroll	—	10
Carter	—	—
Casey	—	8
Christian	15	—
Clark	11	—
Clay	4	—
Clinton	3	—
Crittenden	7	—
Cumberland	5	—
Daviess	24	—
Edmondson	—	3
Elliott	—	4
Estill	6	—
Fayette	—	20
Fleming	10	2
Floyd	5	—
Franklin	—	14
Fulton	7	—
Gallatin	—	6
Garrard	—	8
Grant	—	9
Graves	18	—
Grayson	13	—
Green	6	—
Greenup	6	—
Hancock	3	1-2
Hardin	17	—
Harlan	1	—
Harrison	10	—
Hart	12	—
Henderson	8	10
Henry	2	12
Hickman	10	—
Hopkins	4	1-3
Jackson	1	—
Jefferson	5	17
LOUISVILLE—		
First District	1	8
Second District	6	13
Third District	1	12
Fourth District	2	4
Fifth District	2	14
Sixth District	2	16
Seventh District	—	14
Eighth District	—	16
Jessamine	—	8
Johnson	3	1
Josh Bell	3	2
Kenton	7	7
Knox	3	—
Larue	5	—
Laurel	5	—
Lawrence	6	—
Lee	3	—
Letcher	3	—
Lewis	3	—
Lincoln	10	—
Livingston	4	—
Logan	19	—
Lyon	—	7
Madison	3	12
Magoffin	2	—
Marion	10	—
Marshall	1	—
Martin	1	—
Mason	19	—
McCracken	3	7
McLean	—	7
Meade	11	—
Menifee	2	—
Mercer	13	—
Metcalfe	5	—
Monroe	6	—
Montgomery	3	3-8
Morgan	7	—
Muhlenburg	9	—
Nelson	—	16
Nicholas	10	—
Ohio	3	3-7
Oldham	9	—
Owen	—	8
Owsley	3	—
Pendleton	2	—
Perry	3	—
Pike	4	—
Powell	—	12
Robertson	6	—
Rockcastle	—	8
Rowan	2	—
Russell	—	6
Scott	—	15
Shelby	12	—
Simpson	8	—
Spencer	4	—
Taylor	2	12
Todd	9	—
Trigg	13	—
Trimble	—	7
Union	16	—
Warren	—	18
Washington	5	—
Wayne	10	—
Webster	—	10
Whitley	—	—
Wolfe	3	—
Woodford	3 1-2	6 1-2
	576 2-3-168	578 145-168

A Card from Mrs. Blood.

[Cincinnati Enquirer New York Special, May 21.]

Victoria C. Woodhull has addressed a letter to the New York papers, which will be published to-morrow. Apropos of the recent lawsuit, she says that one of the charges made against her by her husband, Dr. Woodhull, and my present husband, Colonel Blood. This is a fact. Dr. Woodhull took and kept, until I was able of self support, I felt it my duty to myself and human nature that he should be cared for. Though his incapacity was in no wise attributable to me, my present husband, Colonel Blood, not only approves of this charity but co-operates in it. I esteem it one of the most virtuous acts of my life, but various editors have stigmatized me as a living example of immorality and unchastity. My opinions on these subjects are subjects of fair criticism. I put myself before the public voluntarily. I know full well that the public will criticise my motives and actions at their own wayward will, and when they please. I accept the position. I expect no fair analysis and examination. But, even if the scalpel be a little merciless, let him that is without sin cast the first stone. I do not intend to be made the scapegoat of the sacrifice to be offered as a victim to society by those who cover over the foulness of their lives and sinfulness of their thoughts with a hypocritical show of fair professions and by diverting public attention from their own iniquity in pointing the finger at me. I know that many of my self-appointed judges and critics are deeply troubled with the vices they condemn. I live in the house with one who was my husband. I live as wife with one who is my husband. I believe in conjugal limit. I am an advocate of free love in its highest and purest sense, as the only cure for the immorality, the sin and damnation by which we are corrupt and disfigure God's most holy institution, the sexual relation."

NEW ALBANY.

Seth Woodruff, Esq., has been appointed Deputy City Assessor.

The river had declined two feet in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening.

George W. Cooper's lady, Corydon, M. A. Woit, Mauckport, and E. W. Berkey, Salem, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

M. L. Armstrong, Esq., of the Salem Journal, was in the city yesterday, on a visit to his many friends.

The Central Committee of Arrangements for decoration day will meet at the residence of Major J. F. Smith to-night.

There is no tidings yet of Peter McMauerman, who so mysteriously disappeared about two weeks since.

A pleasant place to spend the evening will be at the strawberry festival to be given by the ladies of Wesley Chapel on Saturday night, to which no doubt a large crowd will go.

Peter Herbst is removing the old buildings on the corner of Market street and the alley, between Seventh and Lower First streets, preparatory to erecting two fine tenement houses.

The delegates to the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance, which convenes in Evansville from Plait's saloon, 33 Broadway, New Haven, reaching Norwalk at 5:30 p. m. He was accompanied by Mr. Bunnell and Mr. Charles White in a buggy, but soon after leaving Norwalk the team gave out, and he proceeded the rest of the way without them.

At Norwalk he put up at the Connecticut Hotel and slept until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he again took up his line of march for this city. He completed the distance—seventy-four miles—in thirty-six hours total time, and sixteen and a half hours walking time. He claims to have been impeded by the crowd at Stratford, and to have fired out a team which followed him from New Rochelle. He was much exhausted at the finish, and, after being rubbed down and cooled off in Smith's saloon, he went to the Continental Hotel for the purpose of taking a good night's sleep.

☞ A Mrs. Kinney, the keeper of a disreputable house in Troy, N. Y., has just died and left $18,000 of her ill-gotten gains to the Orphan Asylum and Day Home of that city.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Jeffersonville Academy of Medicine convenes in Exchange Hall at 2 p. m. to-day.

Capt. John D. Kirk, prison director, of Madison, was stopping at the Bruner House yesterday.

The concert for the benefit of Rose Hill baptist Sabbath School, will be given in Mozart Hall one week from Thursday night.

The Baptist Church Strawberry Festival commences in Mozart Hall to-morrow night, and will continue for a week.

Miss French yesterday commenced her studies in Justice John Dorsey, when the former became bound as a justice of the peace.

The Jeffersonville road was paying off yesterday, and the Ohio and Mississippi railway pays off to-morrow.

A. F. McMaughton left for Evansville yesterday to attend the convention of the Grand Temple of the Knights of Honor and Temperance, as a delegate from this place.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana, will hold a special Ordination ordination service in the Episcopal church on Broadway, on Sunday morning (Whitsunday) at 10 o'clock, when he will somonminister the rite of confirmation to such candidates as present themselves.

"Bella Vista," the beautiful gothic residence of W. H. Reynolds, was put up at auction yesterday afternoon, but the bidding in town supplies fell short of the owner's figures, it was withdrawn. It will probably be sold at private sale.

A dead horse and a sample of the new D. R. Mutchkison repeat his address to young men which he delivered at the Presbyterian church on sunday night, as the inclemency of the night kept many away.

Benjamin Curry was yesterday arraigned before Justice French on the charge of illegal voting at the late municipal election in the Fourth ward. Upon application for a change of venue to Justice French set the case for 10 a. m. to-day, before justice J. M. Moore.

Mary Brazin will have a preliminary examination before Judge Mathews this morning on the charge of robbing Jesse Chidaway, of Indianapolis, of $25. Officer Merritt of that city appears for the defense, and O. C. Curry for the prosecution.

Judge Mathews yesterday mulcted an offender in the sum of $9.95 for disorderly conduct. The party got there upon the following state of facts: Out of stealing fifteen cents' worth of corn from the stable of S. F. Wardle, Sr., was discharged as the prosecution was withdrawn.

Notwithstanding the rain of yesterday, the Sunday-schools of the Christian and First Baptist churches will go on a picnic excursion to a beautiful grove adjoining Charlestown. The train leaves at nine o'clock this morning from the Ohio and Mississippi railway depot, on Broadway. The fare has been placed at the small sum of twenty-five cents for the round trip.

No clue has yet been obtained of the whereabouts of the thief who entered the house of Mrs. Wm. B. Gibson, on Fifth street, between Ohio and Indiana avenue, last Friday night, and robbed the house of a satchel full of clothes, together with several articles of jewelry, all valued at $100. The satchel was recovered by police Sladbura near the Ohio and Mississippi depot, but the thief is non est inventus.

The Ohio & Mississippi railway has commenced a new switching arrangement, by means of which mail will run directly through Ingram's cannery, thence westward, until a fix degree curve is struck, when it will run in a due west line, to commence its curve on the bridge approaching Utica. Mr. Jallard has no reason to object the right of way across that bridge; but a kicking-up catchpenny scheme is on foot, whose promoter is a fellow who has been known to kick and knock the persimmons.

Col. L. S. Shuler, Warden of the State Prison South, has ordered officers assistance to the prison directors, who wish to elect a successor to Rha s Green, who resigned, and to fill the vacancies, etc. The board will convene this morning, when an election will be entered into. There is but one man who is qualified, as fidelity to the successful candidate, and that is ex-Senator James Kidwell, upon him the choice will be unanimous. The name of George O. Howard has been mentioned as the deputy warden. Dan Mahoney, a prominent democrat, is talked of to succeed Howard. Mahoney is a gentleman from Madison, and Mrs. Dixon, the Matron, will doubtless be succeeded by a lady from the same place. There will also be a general change among the guards of the prison, and for those positions there are numerous applicants.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Kahn has A No. 1 Detroit Fineout. Try it.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
Monday Evening, May 22 }

The money market presents no unusual features. All the money required for strictly business purposes is easily obtained at the banks. Their rates on collateral are 9 per cent., and the price ranges from that to 12 per cent., according to the time and class of paper, but even higher rates than these are sometimes paid on the street.

EXCHANGE—Is a little weaker, but the change is slight. The banks sell to each other in round sums at 50 cents premium, but the current rate is par buying and 1/4 selling to regular customers, and 1/8 to outsiders.

GOLD—Continues about the same. It opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾, not having varied more than ⅛ during the day.

10 cent	111¼	112
Silver halves and quarters	108	108
Silver dimes	103	103

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Dull and nominal; none offered to-day. New York quotations show a slight decline.

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	110½	110¾
" '62	110¾	111¼
" '64	110¾	111¼
" '65	110¾	111¼
" new '65	112¾	113¼
" '67	112¾	113¼
" '68	112¾	113¼
10-40s	109¾	110¼
Interest due	6½	6½

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

Coupons, '81	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Ad. Ds.
" '62	111¾	111¾	¾	
" '64	111¾	111¾	¾	
" '65	111¾	111¾	¾	
" '65 (new)	112	112¼	¼	
" '67	112¼	112¾	½	
" '68	112¼	112¾	½	
Coupons '68	114	113¾	¾	
10-40 coupons	110¼	110¾	½	
5's	115¾	115¾	115¾	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS

Have not been quite so active. There were some sales of Louisville bonds at 70 cents for the dollar in small lots. Shelby county bonds are still called for and city bonds are in demand, but the supply is so small that the sales have been limited to small lots. There is still some talk of Bankers and Merchants' Bank stock, and some life is noticeable in Short Line bonds.

The Cincinnati Gazette of this morning has the following:

The Chicago Tribune reports that a national bank in that city, which applied for an increase of circulation from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 on the 12th—at which time the restriction regarding the distribution of additional circulation under the resolution authorized last summer will be removed—was met by the Comptroller of the Currency with the proposition that the bank would deposit the new bonds for such additional issue of circulation, provided the bank would deposit the new bonds for such additional issue of circulation, provided the bank would deposit the new bonds for such additional issue of circulation, provided

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1871.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,
Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Valentine, Thursday, June 1.
Greensburg, Friday, June 2.
Cattlesburg, Saturday, June 3.
Lousia, Monday, June 5.
Paintsville, Tuesday, June 6.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7.
Piketon, Thursday, June 8.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13.
Booneville, Wednesday, June 14.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15.
Hazelgreen, Friday, June 16.
Salyersville, Saturday, June 17.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19.
Prestonburg, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.

Speaking to commence at 13 o'clock.

Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. may21 sawid

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him, and, in addition, make the following appointments to address my fellow-citizens:

Lexington, Tuesday, May 23, at night.
Georgetown, Thursday, May 25, at 1 p. m.
Shelbyville, Friday, May 26, at 1 p. m.
Harrodsburg, Saturday, May 27, at 1 p. m.
Lancaster, Monday, May 29, at 1[illegible] p. m.

Gov. Leslie, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

John Rodman,
Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Hickman, Monday, June 12.
Clinton, Tuesday, June 13.
Blandville, Wednesday, June 14
Paducah, Thursday, June 15.
Mayfield, Friday, June 16.
Benton, Saturday, June 17.
Murray, Monday, June 19.
Cadiz, Tuesday, June 20.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, June 21.
Elkton, Thursday, June 22.
Russellville, Friday, June 23.
Glasgow, Thursday, June 29.
Scottsville, Friday, June 30.
Tompkinsville, Monday, July 1.
Edmonton, Monday, July 3.
Burkesville, Tuesday, July 4.
Albany, Wednesday, July 5.
Jamestown, Thursday, July 6.
Columbia, Friday, July 7.
Greensburg, Saturday, July 8.
Campbellsville, Monday, July 10.
Lebanon, Tuesday, July 11.
Hodgenville, Wednesday, July 12.
Springfield, Thursday, July 13.
Bardstown, Friday, July 14.
Shepherdsville, Tuesday, July 18.
Elizabethtown, Wednesday, July 19.
Brownsville, Thursday, July 20.
Morgantown, Friday, July 21.
Litchfield, Monday, July 24.

Hon. Wm. Brown, Republican candidate for Attorney General is invited to attend.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE STREETS OF LIMERICK are being graded, paved and curbed.

THE Republican Executive Committee meets in Lexington to-night.

Everything was very quiet in the vicinity of Metzger Hall, on Friday night. There was not an arrest or any one assigned lodgings.

A DOG BIT Mr. Newman's little girl, on Fifth street, near Breckinridge, yesterday. Mr. N. speaks of getting out a warrant against the owner of the animal to-day.

MRS. DICKER'S LITTLE CHILD, who drank concentrated lye last Saturday, has recovered sufficiently to run about the yard. Mrs. D. lives near Fourteenth and Broadway.

A NEGRO MAN, named Geo. Williams, was badly hurt, yesterday, on board the steamer S. J. Hale. A barrel of scrap-iron rolled over his hand. He was taken into the United States Marine Hospital.

THERE is a BABY in the county whose father says, if it continues to grow for the next twelve months as it has for the last, it will weigh more than all the men, women, and children in the United States.

AN old and faithful driver of the Louisville city railway, named Martin Schofield, was kicked on the forehead by a mule yesterday. The injury is not very severe, but will trouble him a good deal for some days.

A WHITE MAN and a negro had a fight yesterday on Chestnut, between Floyd and Preston. No deadly weapons were drawn and the affair was conducted in a fist-and-skull fashion. The darky got considerably the worst of it.

THERE has been a change in the oldest drug house of the city—that of McGee and Powers & Cooper. Mr. Powers has retired, and this solid and substantial, not to say venerable, establishment will hereafter be known under the style of Arthur Peter & Co.

A DRUNKEN FELLOW, named Milly Carr, went into a saloon, at the corner of Fifth and the levee, on yesterday, and was going to throw a rock at the bar-keeper. The latter, however, drove Carr out, and would not allow him to enter the saloon any more. The poor fellow went out, fell asleep in the hot sun, and was soon taken to jail by Lieutenant Doyle and Officer Burke.

A GENTLEMAN living on Jefferson, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, has a small, though elegantly executed artificial pond, just completed, in his front yard, from the centre of which is a continuous jet of clear water. On the surface a small vessel, in full sail, carries miniature flags of several nations, while below some beautiful fish are sporting in their little world, to the delight of all beholders.

A MOVEMENT HAS BEEN on foot lately to unite the one-cent citizen all the clocks of the owners of the country. The Clockery Board of Trade of this city was organized yesterday as a part of the general association. They adopted a scale of prices corresponding to those adopted in other places, and which were higher than heretofore. This was in consequence of a rise in value of the articles where they are manufactured.

Wood as a Paving Material.

I has been practically and definitely settled that in this latitude wood is the best material in use for the formation of pavement for carriage ways. As a consequence, the pavers have made various experiments in wood, and have produced the Nicolson pavement, which is by far the best pavement yet obtained in this city. It has been urged against the Nicolson pavement, however, that it is too expensive, too complicated in the matter of construction that it cannot be repaired with the facility desired, and that it cannot be easily taken up and replaced when it is necessary to disturb it in order to put down or repair gas and water pipes, or to insert or repair sewers. It is stated by those in a position to know that a description of wooden pavement known as the "Wyckoff pavement," considerably used in Cincinnati, New York, in Detroit, in Pittsburg and in Buffalo, and of late adopted in Rochester, N. Y., gives more general satisfaction than the Nicolson pavement, aside from the consideration that it is less expensive, it is claimed for the Wyckoof that it is free from none of the objections enumerated above against the Nicolson. If our city needs anything it needs good pavements; and if the Wyckoof pavement is as good a thing as represented, our authorities should lose no time in investigating and adopting it. They can certainly afford to institute an investigation, at least, and soon apply the only satisfactory test as to its real value.

A Desperate Fight in the Water.

Two Irishmen went to Zane's pond, beyond the Nashville depot, on yesterday, for the purpose of catching fish. They carried with them a bottle of whisky, which they frequently tasted as the day's sport proceeded. About noon they were both tipsy, and at a later hour they were drunk. They became quarrelsome, and soon afterwards began to fight. They rolled, and fought, and scrambled, until both tumbled over into the water. One of them was about exhausted, and the other determined to drown him. The water was about up to their shoulders, and the efforts made by the poor fellow to extricate himself caused some to go to the bank to his assistance. They screamed at the top of their voices, and ran off after a policeman. In the meantime the infuriated man bore each other's flesh and clothes and seemed likely to destroy one another's life. In a few minutes Policeman Joe Buckley came to the scene with great haste. The men saw him coming, went out of the water and danced across the commons in a state of half nudity. Some think they might have been playing, but the tattered garments, the blackened eyes, and the thoroughly saturated condition of both the combatants tell an entirely different story. One peculiarity of the Irish people is that they can fight to-day and be good friends to-morrow.

A Singular and Terrible Assault.

Barry O'Bryant, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was yesterday ordered to the county jail under mittimus from Justices Rayland and Jones, of Pleasureville, in default of bail, to await the action of the grand jury in his case. On last Friday afternoon O'Bryant, without any provocation, and in the absence of witnesses to give, as he himself stated on the committing trial, assaulted an old man, Burden by name, with a large sledge hammer, and injured him very severely. It is supposed that O'Bryant is suffering from some impairment of the intellect, as he seems totally unconscious of any evil disposition toward Burden, or any one else. His trial before the Circuit Court, if one is had, will be interesting, as furnishing a case of deadly assault by one apparently in his usual mind, and without provocation or motive.

Weisiger Hall.

The "Home Athletic Club," of this city, will give the first of two gymnastic exhibitions at Weisiger Hall, on Friday next. The programme embraces exercises on horizontal and parallel bars, ladders, etc., and tumbling and club swinging. The skill of the athletes composing this club is astonishing, and the ease and facility with they display in executing difficult feats, will, no doubt, render their entertainment very inviting. Athletic exercises, besides affording the means of physical development so essential to the inhabitants of large cities, have the further advantage of substituting something wholesome for the evening recreation of youth. A moderate charge admits to the hall, and tickets may be obtained at Mr. D. F. Faulds' music store.

Religious Revival.

The colored people in the neighborhood of Brownstown are enjoying a rich spiritual feast. In the stirring up of a great religious enthusiasm, and the consequent conversion of large numbers from darkness to light. Rev. Earl Rose, of this city, preached. It is said, an excellent discourse. The colored Union church of that place yesterday morning, and was assisted by Rev. Isham Lockland, also of Louisville, who followed in an earnest and eloquent prayer. Considerable interest is manifested by all, and converts are proclaiming aloud their release from spiritual darkness. The ministers conducting the meeting thrive till their friends, from near and far, to attend and join in the good work now so happily begun.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Banquet Last Night in Honor of the Returning Irishmen.

A HAPPY OCCASION.

A number of the friends of Major Charles Semple, Lieut. John Shelly, Colonel John Meagher, Hugh Bond, Hs. Thomas Hackett and Charles Newman, assembled at Charley Rufer's last evening, to express, through the festivities of an elegant supper, their high appreciation of those gentlemen, on the eve of their departure, for Ireland, at 5 o'clock this morning, to revisit the homes of their childhood. The board was spread with all the concomitants of a happy social reunion, and universal good cheer prevailed until the parting hour. After two or three of the dishes had been served, and in the midst of the succeeding festivities, Pat. Bannon, Esq., the chairman, rose and stated that the entertainment was given in compliment to the guests of the evening—the gentlemen who were, on the morrow, to start on a journey to the fatherland. He spoke of the high standing of the guests, their influence in, and connection with, the material interests of the city, and proposed as a toast,

"OUR GUESTS,"

which was responded to by Mr. Curran in his usually felicitous manner. Mr. Curran, in turn, proposed

OUR NATIVE LAND,

which was responded to by Mr. John McA ear. He spoke feelingly and tenderly of his past and present associations with the people of his native city. He had, years ago, left the land of his birth—a country dear to him by all the ties of birth, love, friendship and home—and yet the hours of his voluntary exile had been brightened and beautified by the welcome he had met with here. Colonel M. declared he was not given to speechmaking; he was like Mark Antony, a plain, blunt man, his friends; and was better used to deeds rather in works than words. But as toasting was the order of the occasion he would himself offer "Our Adopted Country," and call on Mr. Merrill, of the COURIER-JOURNAL, to respond.

Mr. M., while highly appreciating the compliment, would, for his own sake and that of the company present, have greatly preferred the distinguished gentleman had made a happier selection of a respondent. He had never visited the shores of dear Erin—bright gem of the ocean—yet from boyhood his imagination had warmed over the pages which told of her warriors and orators and poets. He had stood, in fancy, with Moore, beside that lake of which the poet wrote so beautifully:

"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well!
May calm and sunshine long be thine!
How dear thou art let others tell,
Thou only know'st how dear, is mine."

He paid an appropriate tribute to the worth of that large majority of the Irish people who no longer knew this country simply as an adopted home. It was to thousands, who still bore the name of Irishmen, a home by birth. These had joined hands with the native American people and their adopted brothers in fighting the battles and building up the great enterprises of this country. He had followed the flag that Pat. Cleburne loved, and saw that gallant old war-horse fall across the enemy's breastworks at Franklin. On either side, and everywhere that Irishmen fought, they fell with their faces to the foe; and the only way during the late unhappy war to whip or even to check an Irish brigade was to oppose to them a brigade of Irishmen.

The last speaker, on closing, proposed—"The Public Press—the advance guard of liberty and progress."

Mr. H. C. Underwood being called upon to reply to this toast said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen! The speech is in—it is that! But why waste words? Wait until to-morrow, and you will see it all in the papers." [Laughter and applause.]

This was universally voted about "the best" the evening had so far afforded, and the speaker, from that moment, became one of the specialties of the evening for his happy and unanswerable escape from what seemed "a tight place." [No question.]

Mr. Underwood proposed

"THE SHIP WHICH IS TO CARRY THEM OVER—MAY SHE REACH PORT SAFELY!"

which Maj. Charles Semple was called upon to honor.

Maj. S. said he felt too deeply honored by the reception accorded him and his companions on this occasion to command language in which to express his gratitude—his emotions. If there was one spot on earth he loved more than his native land, that spot was Kentucky. [Applause.] Here he had met friends who filled the places in his heart made vacant by leaving the home of his childhood. A thousand fond associations clustered here, and to where he might he would bear with him fond recollections of his adopted country. Kentuckians were as true, honorable, high-minded and noble a race as God ever created. He loved them for their worth. He had been with them in avocations of peace and war, and of her own noble Breckinridge, whose flag he followed for four long years, he could only speak in terms which might seem akin to hero worship.

Major S. proceeded at some length to speak of the friends he had formed in this city, calling many of them by name, and showed his own deep emotion during the speech.

In response to another toast offered by Mr. Curran, Lieutenant Shelly spoke of his arrival here as a poor Irish boy. He had found a host of friends to help him along in Louisville. For twenty years he felt he had been honored by Louisville had in his descent, and in taking temporary leave of this people he felt that his hours of absence would be solaced with the remembrance of their kindness.

Mr. Bond responded in a most gallant and entertaining manner to

THE LADIES,

who were not forgotten in this little company of brave Irishmen.

Mr. McShane, Col. Chas. M. Thruston, Mr. Osborne and others made happy and appropriate responses when called upon. The lateness of the hour must excuse a fuller report.

A spirited Irish national song, by Mr. Quaine, followed by a toast which was drunk standing, and with a hearty wishes of the company for the safe return of the "Homeward-bound," closed the pleasant and in every way chaste and agreeable entertainment.

CREAM PUFFS.

A Whole Household Poisoned from Eating them.

Some of the ladies of Mr. Burkhardt's family were out shopping yesterday morning, and among the articles purchased were a dozen and a half of cream puffs. They were taken home, spread upon the table and were eaten by the entire family. The youngest child of Mrs. Dr. Wilson and a little daughter of Dr. Thruston were there also and partook of the dainties. In about two hours the whole party were seized with violent vomiting, which continued till nearly midnight.

Dr. Breckinridge was called in and pronounced the symptoms to be those of poison. Mr. Burkhardt was absent and consequently escaped the calamity which might have befallen him, but all the other members of the family, consisting of Mrs. Burkhardt, two nieces, six children and three servants, were victims of the unfortunate meal. The contents of the stomachs appeared green and bilious and mixed with blood. A part of what was thrown up at the third or fourth vomit was sent to Dr. Jenkins, the chemist, for analysis, but nothing of a poisonous nature was discovered in it. Perhaps this was owing to the fact that the vomiting had completely cleansed the stomach of the hostile element.

Dr. L. P. Yandell, sr., was called to see the sufferers at Mr. Dr. Wilson's, and soon succeeded in relieving them also. One of the boys was not very seriously ill, but the other was reduced very low. His vomiting was violent and frequent, and the physician, Dr. Yandell, says he did not consider him as out of danger until nearly 11 o'clock.

Dr. Thruston's daughter was not so violently attacked as the rest, but she too suffered a great deal. About the same time that this happened on Chestnut street, the family of Mr. Brados, on Walnut street, were taken ill with the same way, and from eating cream puff. It is not known that they obtained them from the same confectionery.

Different persons have visited the place where the purchase was made and conversed with the proprietor. He states that the cream puffs were made in a copper vessel, and this furnishes a conjecture of how the sad affair originated. It is supposed that the vessel after being used was not thoroughly cleansed, and a quantity of verdigris formed upon the edges, which is a deadly poison. Of course when the vessel was used again this verdigris became mixed with the custard or other contents and thus was formed the combination which did so much mischief. Six dozen of these puffs were cooked at the same time, and the ones purchased and carried to the house of Mr. Burkhardt were all that remained. Three were taken in their person, and so far no one has been injured by eating them. To-morrow one of these puff will be taken to a chemist and analyzed. The investigation may elicit some something more definite concerning this unpleasant affair.

PERSONAL.

Col. Jas. T. Simpson and wife, U. S. A., were stopping at the Louisville Hotel last night.

C. M. Horwood, President of the Louisville and Shelby railroad, was registered at the Louisville Hotel last night.

Mr. J. Morgan Coleman, president of the Kentucky Rolling Mill Company, who had his left foot badly bruised at the works recently, has been confined to his room since. Although now out, it is feared that he will not be able to walk without crutch-s for some weeks, if not months.

Imprisoned for Debt.

A man of this city, named F. L. Machold, was yesterday incarcerated in jail by Constable William Son on a ball warrant. He was indebted to another man in the sum of $35, and on account of this debt he was imprisoned. Where the plaintiff will make affidavit that the defendant is avoiding process of law, moving out of the State to prevent paying a just claim, or making away with his property, the law will imprison the defendant, at the same time allowing him to give bail or to pay the amount. In this instance, Machold claims to own real estate in Buffalo, New York, to the value of several thousand dollars, and to have various contracts here for roofing he is on. He was only required to give bail for $35, and he offered collateral security to any one who would go on his bond, but no one responded to his extremities, and he was locked up. The case was really sad. Some of the bystanders remarked that a good many more ought to be handled likewise, as there were a great many men in the city who only pay their debts when made to do so. They, however, deeply sympathized with Mr. Machold, and regretted that the stern demands of the law could not be satisfied without incarcerating a gentleman.

Spiritualism.

Prof. Williams will lecture at Weisiger Hall to-night, upon "Modern Spirit Phenomena," professing to explain what mistaken ideas exist in them, and illustrating by numerous experiments.

COLLADAY'S DRAWING.

The Lucky Numbers Drawn at Weisiger Hall Last Night.

The Forty-seventh monthly drawing of Colladay's lottery took place at Weisiger Hall last night. Of course there was a large attendance. The Judges were Thatcher Perkins, Esq., and Capt. Pink Varble; Crier, Col. Colin Attriend, and Clerks, C. F. Barnes and Wm. F. Lewis.

The following are the numbers which were taken from the wheel:

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
1	13668	180	9317	337	2951
2	15748	186	740	366	16941
3	12837	197	9220	340	8379
4	9007	189	2283	370	14977
5	6748	189	1146	371	18734
6	4689	191	16952	373	18185
7	4689	191	1974	375	14878
8	4677	192	16446	376	10483
9	15761	193	16966	378	14548
10	8401	194	17545	378	14461
11	9026	195	3184	971	15395
12	11736	196	9458	378	9977
13	9943	197	18497	379	9454
14	9943	198	15965	380	19997
15	9804	199	16165	381	13499
16	19809	200	19748	382	19198
17	15960	201	1283	383	12827
18	1488	202	6008	384	709
19	15496	203	4497	385	7768
20	13975	204	19	386	15324
21	5954	205	4622	387	18340
22	14984	206	6199	388	8708
23	6084	207	6388	389	4691
24	206	208	2436	390	221
25	8072	209	10905	391	17114
26	6933	210	10649	392	8923
27	6940	211	9290	393	12829
28	8850	212	7563	394	17788
29	1005	213	15148	395	8043
30	9366	214	15727	396	11179
31	9901	215	5497	397	10318
32	19.01	216	18874	398	14547
33	7940	217	6530	399	1547
34	18814	218	12976	400	7806
35	1030	219	994	401	12997
36	5970	220	15 48	402	19072
37	1145	221	2721	403	7208
38	15416	222	9316	404	4703
39	18470	223	13518	405	9750
40	15485	224	6415	406	11835
41	903	225	19165	407	8491
42	7119	226	9576	408	6723
43	1859	227	13500	409	19008
44	13664	228	3011	410	8545
45	19196	229	1979	411	19262
46	5013	230	19639	412	2958
47	5858	231	9989	413	11068
48	19.01	232	2509	414	1023
49	6895	233	18845	415	125
50	6895	234	16536	416	2841
51	6684	235	4313	417	16768
52	6013	236	11234	418	10977
53	6013	237	947	419	14-3
54	13961	238	3847	421	14447
55	1254	240	2806	422	9005
56	13975	241	9480	423	8573
57	15535	242	3881	424	1004
58	4344	243	16833	425	17284
59	11676	244	5380	426	16539
60	9982	245	1858	427	11013
61	9011	246	6546	428	19703
62	4682	247	14698	429	5282
63	7058	248	4177	430	15159
64	900	249	1741	431	19825
65	1157	250	14396	432	19363
66	5465	251	2727	433	19930
67	4701	252	16824	434	9416
68	8722	253	2902	435	19538
69	15013	254	2902	436	19353
70	4756	255	4971	437	1131
71	14.01	256	1193	438	16447
72	4718	257	4363	439	9906
73	6843	258	16345	440	7971
74	19496	259	9859	441	2224
75	4832	260	5898	442	17767
76	17269	261	5787	443	10171
77	6224	262	15.73	444	19792
78	9785	263	2986	445	19892
79	9785	264	2986	446	19892
80	2444	265	9570	447	19892
81	2444	266	9570	448	19892
82	2444	267	9570	449	19892
83	2444	268	9570	450	19892
84	2444	269	9570	451	19892
85	2444	270	9570	452	19892
86	2444	271	9570	453	19892
87	2444	272	9570	454	19892
88	2444	273	9570	455	19892
89	2444	274	9570	456	19892
90	2444	275	9570	457	19892
91	2444	276	9570	458	19892
92	2444	277	9570	459	19892
93	2444	278	9570	460	19892
94	2444	279	9570	461	19892
95	2444	280	9570	462	19892
96	2444	281	9570	463	19892
97	2444	282	9570	464	19892
98	2444	283	9570	465	19892
99	2444	284	9570	466	19892
100	2444	285	9570	467	19892
101	2444	286	9570	468	19892
102	2444	287	9570	469	19892
103	2444	288	9570	470	19892
104	2444	289	9570	471	19892
105	2444	290	9570	472	19892
106	2444	291	9570	473	19892
107	2444	292	9570	474	19892
108	2444	293	9570	475	19892
109	2444	294	9570	476	19892
110	2444	295	9570	477	19892
111	2444	296	9570	478	19892
112	2444	297	9570	479	19892
113	2444	298	9570	480	19892
114	2444	299	9570	481	19892
115	2444	300	9570	482	19892
116	2444	301	9570	483	19892
117	2444	302	9570	484	19892
118	2444	303	9570	485	19892
119	2444	304	9570	486	19892
120	2444	305	9570	487	19892
121	2444	306	9570	488	19892
122	2444	307	9570	489	19892
123	2444	308	9570	490	19892
124	2444	309	9570	491	19892
125	2444	310	9570	492	19892
126	2444	311	9570	493	19892
127	2444	312	9570	494	19892
128	2444	313	9570	495	19892
129	2444	314	9570	496	19892
130	2444	315	9570	497	19892
131	2444	316	9570	498	19892
132	2444	317	9570	499	19892
133	2444	318	9570	500	19892
134	2444	319	9570	501	19892
135	2444	320	9570	502	19892
136	2444	321	9570	503	19892
137	2444	322	9570	504	19892
138	2444	323	9570	505	19892
139	2444	324	9570	506	19892
140	2444	325	9570	507	19892
141	2444	326	9570	508	19892
142	2444	327	9570	509	19892
143	2444	328	9570	510	19892
144	2444	329	9570	511	19892
145	2444	330	9570	512	19892
146	2444	331	9570	513	19892
147	2444	332	9570	514	19892
148	2444	333	9570	515	19892
149	2444	334	9570	516	19892
150	2444	335	9570	517	19892
151	2444	336	9570	518	19892
152	2444	337	9570	519	19892
153	2444	338	9570	520	19892
154	2444	339	9570	521	19892
155	2444	340	9570	522	19892
156	2444	341	9570	523	19892
157	2444	342	9570	524	19892
158	2444	343	9570	525	19892
159	2444	344	9570	526	19892
160	2444	345	9570	527	19892
161	2444	346	9570	528	19892
162	2444	347	9570	529	19892
163	2444	348	9570	530	19892
164	2444	349	9570	531	19892
165	2444	350	9570	532	19892
166	2444	351	9570	533	19892
167	2444	352	9570	534	19892
168	2444	353	9570	535	19892
169	2444	354	9570	536	19892
170	2444	355	9570	537	19892
171	2444	356	9570	538	19892
172	2444	357	9570	539	19892
173	2444	358	9570	540	19892
174	2444	359	9570	541	19892
175	2444	360	9570	542	19892
176	2444	361	9570	543	19892
177	2444	362	9570	544	19892
178	2444	363	9570	545	19892
179	2444	364	9570	546	19892
180	2444	365	9570	547	19892
181	2444	366	9570	548	19892
182	2444	367	9570	549	19892
183	2444	368	9570	550	19892
184	2444	369	9570	551	19892
185	2444	370	9570	552	19892
186	2444	371	9570	553	19892
187	2444	372	9570	554	19892
188	2444	373	9570	555	19892
189	2444	374	9570	556	19892
190	2444	375	9570	557	19892
191	2444	376	9570	558	19892
192	2444	377	9570	559	19892
193	2444	378	9570	560	19892
194	2444	379	9570	561	19892
195	2444	380	9570	562	19892
196	2444	381	9570	563	19892
197	2444	382	9570	564	19892
198	2444	383	9570	565	19892
199	2444	384	9570	566	19892
200	2444	385	9570	567	19892

Base Ball.

In order that the lovers of the national sport may be fully posted on the newly-amended rules which govern professional and other clubs, we give the substance of them, as follows:

1. The ball now weighs from five to five and a quarter ounces. It measures nine and a quarter inch in circumference, and is made of rubber and yarn, with a core of rubber just one ounce.

2. The pitcher is now confined to deliver the ball to the bat, high or low, as the striker calls for it. If he asks for a low ball, then the ball must be pitched to him between waist and shoulder, or the penalty will be inflicted.

3. In case the striker calls for a low ball, and fails to hit at the first low ball, for instance, pitched to him, the striker has no right to strike at him. But a strike cannot be called on the first ball pitched.

4. If a pitch r throws a ball to the bat, either in the ordinary or by an underhand throw, as no man can do, but will be called a ball, and for him for foully-delivered balls, and after a sufficient number of balls have been called to give three runs, the game becomes forfeited by the party whose pitcher thus throws the ball. This puts a stop to the "jerking" system, which is only to enable batters.

5. The position of the catcher be nearer to home-base than ninety feet, every passed ball touching that fence gives the base-runners a base.

6 Any pitched ball touching the umpire becomes a dead ball, and no man can be put out on such a ball, and no base can be run.

7. A player running from home to first-base is only safe from the effects of an unfair fall-to-base does not attempt to run to second, but returns to the base directly.

8. The number of the series having been played, the return game must be played within sixty days of the date of the first game, or the game will be forfeited by the club failing to play the challenging club. The same, too, in the case of the third game.

9. Any member of the club who has been expelled from the club for flagrantly unfair conduct, the rule does not define the term—is prohibited from taking part in a match game during the term of his expulsion.

10. With professional club, best three in five constitutes a regular series for the championship. In the Amateur Association the old rule of best two out of three still prevails.

11. A ball being knocked out of the hand of a fielder while touching a base-runner, does not prevent the latter from being put out.

In the Amateur Association, no club can play a man in their nine who has been or is to be compensated for his services, either in money, place, or emolument.

Confederate Dead at Rome, Ga.

The Rome (Ga.) Southerner and Commercial publishes a list of the Confederate dead buried at that place. From it the following names of Kentuckians and those whose States are unknown is taken:

KENTUCKY.

R. L. Ambrose, company K, 10th Ky.; J. A. Estill, D, 9th Ky.; J. L. Turner, D, 1st Ky; Chris. Jones, D, 9th Ky; B. F. Smith, —, 6th Ky.

CONFEDERATES.

A. Bobbett, G, 3d Confederate; J. M. Gray, B, 4th Confederate; J. D. Fulton D, 3d Confederate; H. J. Middleton, 1st Confederate; S. Hilton, K, 4th Confederate; A. Swart, 4th Confederate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Gregg, ——, Melvin, John H. Yatt, Rogers Bailey, R. D. ——, sign of "square and compass;" Rev. K. N. Ballard, 46th Ga., member of Georgia Conference; W. L. McCorquodale, 5 Hilton, K, 4th Confederate; A. Swart, 4th Confederate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Gregg, ——, Melvin, John H. Yatt, Rogers Bailey, R. D. ——, sign of "square and compass;" Rev. K. N. Ballard, 46th Ga., member of Georgia Conference; W. L. McCorquodale, 5 Hilton, K, 4th Confederate; A. Swart, 4th Confederate.

Wiggins, W. Bolton, M. McGilbray, J. S. Cowhen, Co. A, Henderson's regiment; Jas. H. Hensee, Guthrie, Ky.; Sergeant Currie, S. C. revision, Color Battery; J. T. Hunter, Pharis' engineers; C. D. Battle, state troops; J. L. McCorquodale, 5 Hilton, K, 4th Confederate; A. Swart, 4th Confederate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Gregg, ——, Melvin, John H. Yatt, Rogers Bailey, R. D. ——, sign of "square and compass;" Rev. K. N. Ballard, 46th Ga., member of Georgia Conference; W. L. McCorquodale, 5 Hilton, K, 4th Confederate; A. Swart, 4th Confederate.

The Land-Office Muddle.

We have received a note from Mr. Bush, of the Democratic Executive Committee, in which he tells us that the Committee did not send for the second ballot for Register of the Land Office, but that it was voluntarily furnished them by Col. Chrisman. We hardly regard this as a salient point; but it is well to be accurate even in trifles, and so we make the correction. Mr. Bush also tells us that Judge Craddock is not in Frankfort. This, too, seems to us unimportant, for we have not brought Judge Craddock into question at all. We simply regard the official action of the Committee as unwise, and have treated it accordingly.

☞ The Queen of Denmark, determined to put a stop to feminine extravagance, is said to drive out in a calico suit.

☞ In 1870 out of 3,492 marriages celebrated in Boston, last year, the brides were older than the grooms.

A NEW LIFE PRESERVER.

One of the Greatest Inventions of the Age.

B. Waller Taylor, of Henderson, Ky., has just received letters patent for a new and valuable invention which promises to introduce a new era to the steamboat traveling public by preventing to a great extent the terrible loss of life which has heretofore ensued, owned as a matter of course, during the burning or explosion of steamboats. The pleasure of traveling by water on our palace-built steamers within the last few years has been so marred by the constant apprehension of danger on account of the great number of disasters occurring that travelers now patronize the railroads almost exclusively, even if they are forced to go a great distance out of their direct route. Mr. Taylor's invention will probably, in a short time, give the travelers' patronage again to the steamboats. The invention is very simple, and can be handled by a woman or child. It consists of a box, of the shape, and intended to be used as the bottom, and is to contain the mattress of the sleeping berth, and, being supplied with ropes and cans, is always ready to be thrown into the water, in which it cannot be sunk with the weight of two ordinary-sized persons, even though it be filled with water. It is arranged around the sides, with air tubes or cork in such a manner that with